

Feb 15 '22

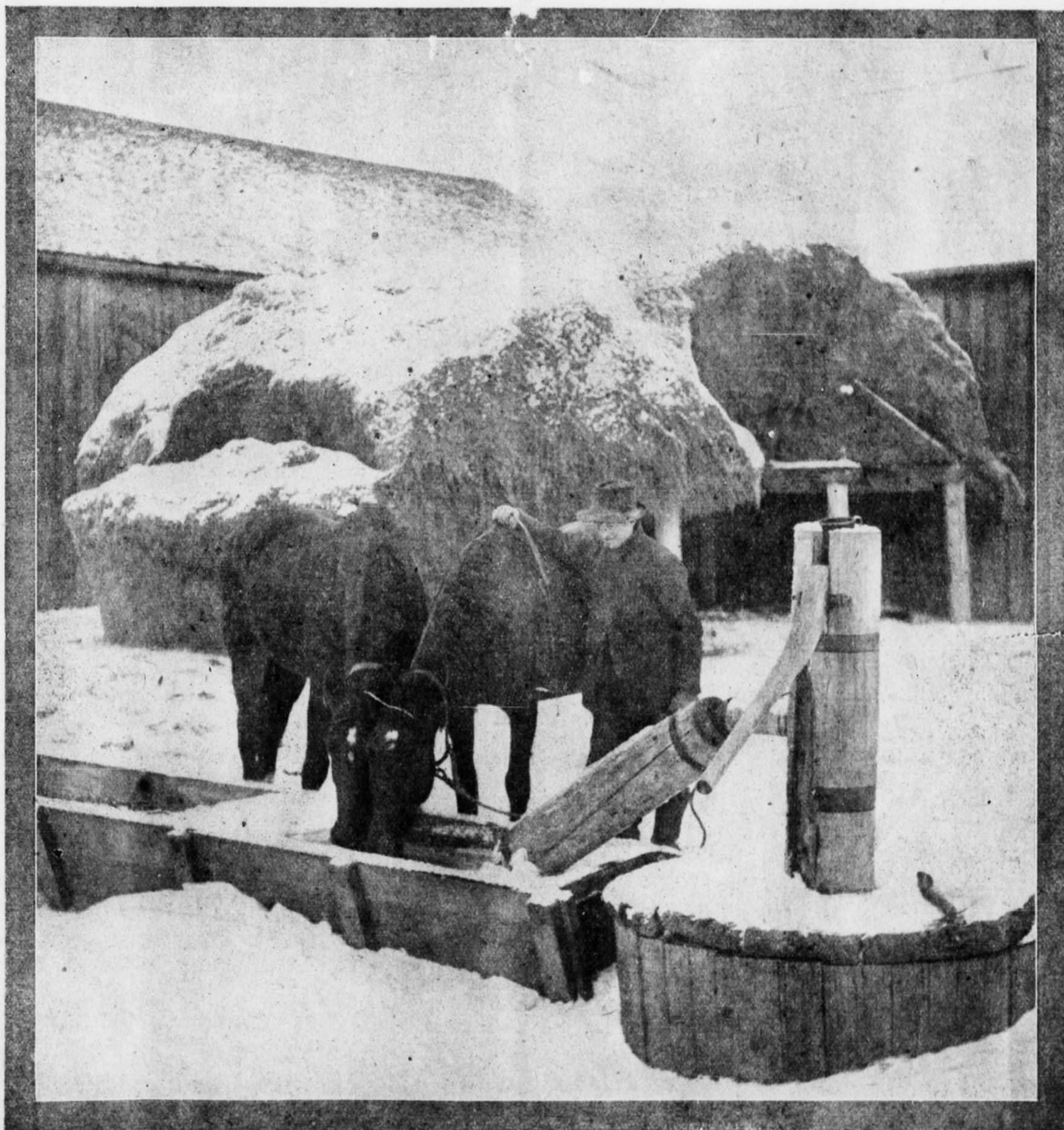
# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

February 15, 1922

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# The Story of Arctic Sweet Clover

**Heaviest Yields, Earliest Maturer, Hardest Strain of Sweet Clover in Western Canada**

Arctic Sweet Clover is a strain produced, by selection, by John Bracken (now president Manitoba Agricultural College) when he was Professor of Field Husbandry at Saskatchewan University, and in charge of the University farm there. The seed with which he started was secured from the South Dakota experimental station, which secured it from Russian Siberia. Professor Bracken early perceived the extreme suitability of this strain for Western Canada, and, by careful selection, developed the strain which he named Arctic Sweet Clover. The stock of seed which The Guide is offering you was grown on Professor Bracken's own farm at Tessier, Sask., and under his own supervision. It is all choice seed, tested for germination and subject to registration

under the rules of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. It has all been properly hulled and scarified and is all ready for seeding.

President Bracken was anxious to have this seed distributed as widely as possible and consequently arranged with The Grain Growers' Guide to assist in the distribution. The Guide purchased the seed from President Bracken at a price very much higher than ordinary sweet clover seed because of its excellent quality and the comparatively small quantity available. This seed is now ready for distribution and The Guide has only a sufficient quantity for a limited number of shipments.

## Has Many Uses

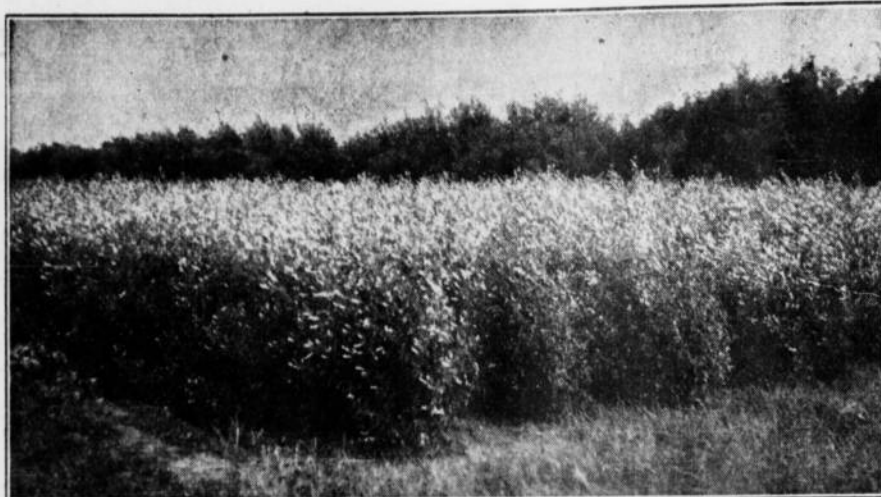
Sweet Clover is now recognized as one of the most valuable hay and fodder crops that can be grown in the prairie provinces. It is something that our agricultural experts have sought for many years, and at last they have found it. Sweet Clover is a very valuable crop on every farm, because it has so many distinct uses, as follows:

### Seed for Market

Arctic Sweet Clover when grown for seed purposes alone will produce from 800 to 700 pounds of seed per acre, but the average yield is over 500 pounds, or about 10 bushels. At present there is only a small quantity of Sweet Clover seed in the country, and of Arctic Sweet Clover only a few hundred bushels. There will be a good market for Arctic Sweet Clover Seed for the next two or three years, until the supply equals the demand. It will probably bring for two or three years from 8 to 12 cents per pound, and will be equally as profitable and more certain than a grain crop. When growing for seed purposes only, the best plan is to seed three pounds to the acre in rows, 80 to 40 inches apart, so that it can be cultivated throughout the season.

### A Hay Crop

Arctic Sweet Clover, like the other Sweet Clovers now on the market, is a biennial, that is, it produces seed the second year. During the first year, however, it will grow from 18 to 35 inches in height and can be cut early for a hay crop. The second year it will give two crops of hay if cut early the first time and cut high. It cures well and gives a very high yield of hay and contains all the essentials of food for stock.



Arctic Sweet Clover, grown in rows for seed on a Saskatchewan farm.

## Pasture Crop

Arctic Sweet Clover makes the choicest pasture for cattle, sheep and hogs. It can be pastured the first year to a considerable extent, but the second year it will furnish pasture all through the season, because it begins to grow earlier than any other grass except winter rye, and continues growing more rapidly than any other. Furthermore, Arctic Sweet Clover withstands drought better than almost any other pasture crop. When used for pasture or for hay it is usually seeded at the rate of 12 pounds per acre in drills six inches apart. In this case it should be sown with a nurse crop of wheat, oats, barley or flax.

## A Soil Improver

Arctic Sweet Clover gathers at its roots the little nodules containing nitrogen necessary to rejuvenate the soil. After pasturing it for the first and second year it can be plowed under with splendid effect on the soil. If cut for hay, the first cutting is before any weeds

have gone to seed, and it is an excellent crop for killing weeds. Full details on the seeding and care, harvesting and threshing of Sweet Clover have been published in a series of articles in The Grain Growers' Guide, through October, November and December, or free bulletins on the subject may be obtained by writing to the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon. Any further information required may be secured by sending to The Grain Growers' Guide.

## GIVEN FREE TO GUIDE READERS

Arctic Sweet Clover seed is put up in sacks of six pounds, 24 pounds and 60 pounds each. These sizes are suitable for those who wish to grow it either for seed, for hay or for pasture. The sacks of Sweet Clover will be sent free, and there will only be a small express charge to those who assist The Guide by collecting new and renewal subscriptions for the paper in their immediate neighborhood. The Guide will send one or more sacks of Bracken's Arctic White Sweet Clover to any person in the prairie provinces on the following terms:

1. Six pounds of Arctic Sweet Clover seed is sufficient for two acres sown for seed, or one-half acre for pasture. A six-pound sack will be sent free for \$3.00 worth of subscriptions, new or renewal. Your own subscription will not count.
2. 24 pounds of Bracken's Arctic Sweet Clover is sufficient for eight acres sown in rows for seed, or two acres sown broadcast for pasture or hay. A 24-pound sack will be sent free for \$7.00 worth of subscriptions, or \$4.00 worth of subscriptions accompanied by \$4.00 extra cash. Your own subscription will not count.

3. 60 pounds of Bracken's Arctic Sweet Clover seed is sufficient for 20 acres for seed, or five acres for pasture or hay. A 60-pound sack will be sent free for \$13 worth of subscriptions, or for \$6.00 worth of subscriptions and \$10 in cash extra, or for \$9.00 worth of subscriptions and \$6.00 in cash extra. Your own subscription will not count.

Shipment will be made from Mr. Bracken's farm at Tessier, Sask. (near Saskatoon) some time in March, in plenty of time for seeding. Express or freight charges from point of shipment are extra. Any further information required will be gladly forwarded upon application to The Grain Growers' Guide. We would recommend, however, prompt action in collecting subscriptions, as the supply of seed is limited and there will undoubtedly be a keen demand for it.

## Wheeler's Famous First Generation Registered No. 10B Marquis Wheat and Victory Oats

### Registered Seed Wheat and Oats

First generation registered seed means that the crop was inspected in the field by a government expert—inspected again after being threshed, and, in the presence of the expert was bagged and sealed with a government seal. It certifies that the seed conforms to government standard for freedom from noxious weed seeds, and that it has high germination. If you secure first generation registered stock (such as we offer you here) you can, without charge, become a member of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. You can register the progeny of this seed and sell it as registered seed.

### Wheeler's 10B Marquis Wheat

First generation registered seed. Wheeler's most famous strain of this universally popular variety. With it he won the \$1,000 cash prize for the world's best wheat. With it the Noble Farms, at Nobleford, Alta., got a yield of 54,395 bushels off one thousand acres. You can have this world-famous strain free. Send us \$6.00 worth of Guide subscriptions, new or renewal (not your own), at \$1.00 for one year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years, and we will send you one bushel—sack included.

### Victory Oats

First generation registered seed. Wheeler's best and most popular variety. Has a long, strong straw, and upright, well-filling head; a large, plump kernel and a thin hull. An exceptionally heavy yielder even under ordinary crop conditions. One bushel (sack included), given free with each \$5.00 worth of Guide subscriptions, new or renewal (not your own) you send us. See terms below.

### SPECIAL TERMS AND PARTICULARS

The seed offered you above will be shipped during February and March, and the terms are f.o.b. Rosthern, Sask. The seed is given you absolutely free for the subscriptions you send in, but you will pay the small express or freight charge to your station. Subscriptions to apply on this offer to be taken at the rate of \$1.00 for one year, \$2.00 for three years, \$3.00 for five years. Any subscriptions, new or renewal (except your own), will count. Six dollars worth of subscriptions may be made up of two subscriptions for five years each, or three subscriptions for three years each, or six subscriptions for one year each, or three subscriptions, one for one year, one for three years, and one for five years.

## Three New Farm Books. Prepared Expressly for Guide Readers. Get Your Own Copies Now—FREE

### TRAPPING—TANNING—TAXIDERM

Hides are cheap, but leather is dear. The Guide's new book will show you how you can use, at home, any hides or pelts you have. Here are some of the principal points covered: How to tan calf, kip and harness leather—deer skins for gloves—glove leather from calf, dog, lamb or cat skins—shoe and harness leather—rawhide, etc. It explains how to make bark liquor for tanning, colors for tanning, dark leather, oil dressing and blacking, rubber waterproofing for boots, grain blacking (how made and put on), grain blackened shoe leather, how to loosen fur, hair or wool, how to remove wool and keep it clean. It explains how to make and use the tools needed in tanning, also the nature and action of the ingredients used in tanning. The Guide's new book.

### TRAPPING, TANNING AND TAXIDERM

is a 128-page manual packed with sound, practical information from cover to cover. The above details show what is contained in the tanning section alone. The portions devoted to trapping and taxidermy are just as full. No farm is complete without this handy, practical, money-saving book.

Trapping, Tanning and Taxidermy is not for sale. We will gladly send you a copy, free and postpaid, however, if you will send us a one-year Guide subscription (not your own), at \$1.00 for one year.

### GOOD COOKERY FOR FARM HOMES

How often have you looked at some recipe with a longing desire to try it, only to find it calls for some rare ingredient not usually found in the average pantry, or else requiring the delicate attention of a trained expert surrounded by the latest devices science has given to cookery. The average farm pantry is stocked with essentials for good cookery. The average farm woman has all the intelligence and skill for it. But the average cook-book does not fill her need completely, because it is written with the city woman in mind—the city pantry and the corner store to draw on and city conveniences to work with.

### THE COUNTRY COOK

is a book, however, written solely for farm women. The best that science offers in modern cookery is in this book—but it is adapted to the needs, stock and equipment of the farm home. Furthermore, through gifts, contests, correspondence, etc., hundreds of exceptional recipes that have stood the test of country cookery have been gathered together and the choicest selection is incorporated in this book. A third feature of interest, which is particularly important just now, is the attention given to economy in cooking, which is emphasized from cover to cover. The Country Cook is a brand new, 128-page book, well printed and strongly bound. To really appreciate it you must see it. It is not for sale, but we will gladly send you a postpaid copy FREE. Send one new or renewal subscription (not your own) for The Guide for one year at \$1.00, and we will send you The Country Cook free and postpaid.

### SAVE YOUR WIFE

Her time and strength are just as important to conserve as yours. Modern conditions and the shortage of help in the farm home make more demands on her than ever before. Don't have her grow old before her time. Get her

### THE COUNTRY HOMEMAKER

A new book written expressly for farm women. The girls will appreciate it, too. Not a scrap of scissored clippings, but full, complete chapters on each subject covered. Every one written by an authority. Economy kept to the front and efficiency emphasized. Adds zest to the routine of farm home-making. Following are examples of some practical things covered: CLOTHING—Making Paper Dresses, Reading Patterns, Adjusting Patterns. Cleaning, Pressing and Dyeing Clothes, etc. LAUNDRY—Softening Hard Water, Simple Soap Recipes, Removing Stains, Winter Washing Short Cuts, Washing Delicate Fabrics, etc. HOUSE FURNISHING—Making the Winter Living-room Livable, Making the Most of Pictures, Artistic Walls, Crocheted Mats and Rugs, Home Lighting, etc. LABOR SAVERS—Planning a Week's Work, Home Labor Savers (home-made), Fireless Cooker, A Labor-saving Kitchen, Home-made Dish Drier, Finishing the Farm Home, etc. SUNDRIES—Pretty Vases from Old Jars, What to Do for Poisoning, Banishing Insect Pests, Cleaning Woodwork, Child Training, Hot Luncheons, etc.

Now, isn't that just the book you've been looking for? We'd gladly sell it to you, but we prefer to give it away. It is not for sale. If you want to find out how to get it FREE, read below. The Country Homemaker is a No. 1 prize—has 128 pages—is well printed on good paper, is illustrated and strongly bound. The Country Homemaker will be sent you free and postpaid if you send us one new or renewal subscription (not your own), for The Guide for one year at \$1.00. NOTE: This book is not for sale and can only be procured in this way.

**Any Prize Shown on This Page Will Be Sent You Free For Sending in Your Neighbor's Subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide**

**Winnipeg, Manitoba**



## SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly. It is impossible to supply any back copies that may be missed.

The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"  
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager.

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Associate Editors: J. T. Hull, John W. Ward and P. M. Abel.

## ADVERTISING RATES

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No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stocks, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

## British Embargo to Stand

Announcement in British House of Commons Fraught with Disappointment to Canadian Cattlemen

THE embargo on Canadian cattle stands. Amid cries of "oh" in the House of Commons on Thursday afternoon. Right Hon. Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, minister of agriculture, announced that in view of the almost unanimous opinion of agriculturists of England and Wales that the removal of the restrictions would seriously injure the industry, and the fact that the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the question had reported that its removal would have little effect on the price of meat in the United Kingdom, the government was not prepared to introduce legislation for the free entry of Canadian cattle.

Asked whether the opinion of agriculturists in Scotland was not to be considered, the minister answered in the affirmative, but said there was a very great difference of opinion in that country respecting the embargo.

Further questioned as to whether the government had given a pledge to the Canadian government that after the war the embargo would be removed, Sir Arthur replied that he believed certain pledges were given at the imperial conference held in 1917, but the Canadian government most properly had always taken the view that they did not wish to interfere "with our home affairs, and that if they were convinced that the removal of the embargo would be detrimental to our interests they would not press the matter."

No one familiar with the trend of political conditions in England will be very much surprised at the blow which has thus fallen. The attitude of the government is purely one of protection, and the statement of Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen barely camouflages that.

The history of the embargo against Canadian cattle goes back some 30 years, though facts leading up to the actual imposition of the prohibitive regulations go back further than that. In 1878 contagious pleuro-pneumonia developed in the United States, and while cases of this disease also existed in Great Britain the fact gave an excuse to the British farmer for an embargo against United States cattle. Accordingly it was ordered on February 2, 1879, that livestock imported from the United States must be slaughtered within ten days of arrival at specified ports, and that no animal should leave the wharf alive.

Canada, however, still retained the privilege of landing her cattle alive and finishing them on Scottish and English pastures. Britain, however, insisted on a quarantine law between the United States and Canada, making it necessary for cattle to be in this country for 90 days before shipping to Great Britain. This was made reciprocal by the United States. In the meantime Canada was building up a healthy business in live cattle.

## Imposed in 1892

In 1892 the blow fell. One cow was declared by British veterinarians to be suffering from contagious pleuro-pneumonia. There was even a marked difference of opinion on this point. Canadian veterinarians declared the case was one of broncho-pneumonia at the worst. The Board of Agriculture of Great Britain, however, would take no chances, and placed Canada on the same footing as the United States, the date of the order being November, 1892.

So conditions continued from 1892 to 1917. During that time a steady stream of protest had flowed across the Atlantic, by cable and letter, urging the removal of the embargo. It was not, however, till the meeting of the imperial conference in 1917 that a gleam of hope for the Canadian cattle breeder came in sight.

## Definite Promise Given

In that year a conference was held, at which the two British ministers then known as Mr. Prothero and the Rt. Hon. Walter Long made promises definite in character that no amount of verbal juggling has yet been able to explain away.

With the termination of the war and the reversal of what may be described as local politics, an agitation was set up to nullify the resolution of the imperial conference. Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, when appointed minister of agriculture, had to fight the usual by-election, and, thanks largely to the campaign carried on by Lord Beaverbrook and the consuming public, was defeated in his home riding of Dudley, on this issue.

A Royal Commission was appointed which completely exonerated Canadian cattle in respect to the charges of disease which had been laboriously circulated through British farm journals. The report of the commission looked very favorable to those working for the removal, but it had one weak spot, which the government has fastened upon. It made light of the prevailing opinion of those in the meat trade that the removal of the embargo would cheapen the cost of meat.

The fear the admission of Canadian cattle would injure small Scottish and west country breeders is another factor which is said to be influencing the cabinet against the removal of the embargo.

It is understood there has been some difference of opinion in the cabinet regarding the subject of removal. Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, the secretary of state for the colonies, and Rt. Hon. Hamar Greenwood, secretary for Ireland, and probably Premier Lloyd George, have strongly favored opening British ports to Canadian cattle. But other ministers, notably Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Horne, the chancellor of the exchequer, and Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, favor the retention of the embargo.

## Silage for Horses

Q.—Is silage good for horses?

A.—In the corn belt, where silage can be made from fairly mature corn, many idle horses and brood mares are satisfactorily wintered on silage. Frozen silage is apt to cause colic and mouldy silage is most certainly a horse-killer. Silage is not regarded as suitable for feeding horses at work, as it is too watery and does not contain the right elements of nutrition in sufficiently concentrated form. Reports are not available to show the results of feeding sunflower silage to horses, but if of good grade it is altogether probable that a limited quantity would not have a harmful effect.

The total number of reported cases of foot-and-mouth disease which has tied up the cattle trade in Great Britain is now 500. Many of the important cattle raising counties are under the

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In principle, construction and operation the De Laval Milker is as simple as A.B.C.

Nothing could be more logical or simpler than the way it works—in complete harmony with the cow and in full observance of the principles of milk secretion.

Think of the most skilful hand milker you know—one who has the knack of getting more milk out of cows than any other—and you will get an excellent idea of how it works; with this difference—that it enables one man to milk from two to three times as many cows, never gets tired, and is as regular and uniform in its action as the tick of a clock. Every unit, no matter if there are a dozen, always works at exactly the same speed. Naturally with such milking cows do better and their udders are kept in much better condition.

In construction it is extremely simple. There are no adjustments to make, no complicated parts to get out of order. For instance, the pulsator has only

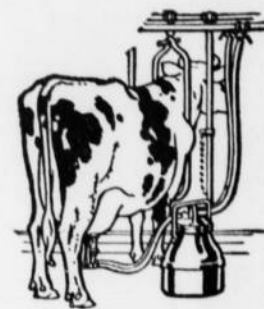
one moving part and never requires oiling. The entire outfit is thoroughly reliable.

Because the De Laval Milker is designed right and properly constructed, it is easy to operate. Any one can soon learn to operate it perfectly; even young boys and girls. It is practically fool-proof.

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EDMONTON VANCOUVER

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Milker and Cream Separator

## Helping the Farmer



124

The Merchants Bank is of very practical assistance in helping the Farmer—to obtain Tested Seed Grain—to settle Harvest and Threshing Expenses—to pay off Hired Help—to order the winter's supply of Coal—to purchase Pure Bred Cattle—to realize on Grain Storage Tickets. Avail yourself of this complete Banking Service.

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Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA Established 1864.

With its 44 branches in Manitoba, 44 branches in Saskatchewan, 87 branches in Alberta, 14 branches in British Columbia, 149 branches in Ontario, 47 branches in Quebec, 1 branch in New Brunswick, and 3 branches in Nova Scotia, serves rural Canada most effectively.

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Sales Dept. WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Lacombe Bull Sale

The 13th Annual Sale of Pure-bred Bulls

(WILL BE HELD AT

Lacombe, on May 29 and 30th

A sale of pure-bred females will be held in connection. Come to Lacombe, the Hub of Pure-bred Cattle Industry.

Central Alberta Cattle Breeders' Assn.

## Thirty-Eighth Annual Report

OF THE

## Portage la Prairie Farmers' Mutal Fire Insurance Company

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Treasurer: A. H. THORPE

Secretary-Manager, STRATTON WHITAKER

### Financial Statement

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Balance in Bank, Dec. 31, 1920	\$ 64,551.96	Loss Claims	\$164,759.11
1921 Assessments	194,329.07	General Expenses	64,071.18
Prior Assessments	20,794.50	Refunds	454.95
Cash Premiums	16,581.17	Reinsurance	11,896.74
Interests on Deposits	2,423.82	Treasurer's Bond and Insurance on Building	102.35
Interests on Bonds	3,250.00	Balance in Bank	64,230.38
Reinsurance for Loss Claims	3,584.19		
	<b>\$305,514.71</b>		<b>\$305,514.71</b>
ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Balance of Premium Notes, Dec. 31, 1921	\$948,900.83	Reserve for Cash Premiums	\$ 12,160.50
Cash in Bank	64,230.38	Reinsurance Premium Note	59,466.71
Dominion War Loan	60,000.00	Unassessed	
Manitoba Farm Loans	10,000.00	Balance of Assets over Liabilities	1,063,577.22
1921 Assessment Unpaid	36,718.48		
Accrued Interest	749.74		
Office Building, Site and Furniture, after allowing for depreciation	14,600.00		
	<b>\$1,135,199.43</b>		<b>\$1,135,199.43</b>
Insurance Written During 1921			\$26,207,317.00
Increase for the Year			7,318,425.00
Total Amount Business in Force			70,472,332.00

during 1921 amounted to \$1,277,550, and the total insurance in force is now nearly \$5,000,000.

### Dominion Election Figures

In the general elections on December 6, a total of 3,121,844 votes were cast out of 4,726,722 on the electoral lists, or about 65 per cent. In the general elections of 1917, the total of votes cast was 1,885,389, out of 2,093,799 on the electoral lists. The increase is due chiefly to the extension of the franchise to women and to the fact that there were no acclamations in December last.

The official computations do not give the votes obtained by each party in the field, but calculations made at the instance of Canadian Press, Limited, give the totals as follows:

Liberals, 1,296,723; Progressives, 769,387; Conservatives, 971,502; Independents, 84,232—Total, 3,121,844.

The figures show, rather curiously, that while Progressives elected 65 members in comparison with the election of 50 Conservatives, the Conservatives had a larger popular vote than Progressives. It is calculated that each Liberal member elected represents 11,100 voters; each Progressive, 11,800 and each Conservative, 18,400.

### Popular Vote by Provinces

By provinces, the popular vote was as follows:

Ontario—Liberals, 351,717; Progressives, 329,502; Conservatives, 445,150; Independents, 9,003. Total, 1,135,372. Total on voters' list, 1,803,599.

Quebec—Liberals, 558,056; Progressives, 31,790; Conservatives, 163,743; Independents, 39,477. Total, 793,066. Total on voters' list, 1,141,230.

Nova Scotia—Liberals, 136,064; Progressives, 35,741; Conservatives, 87,988. Total, 259,793. Total on voters' list, 385,037.

New Brunswick—Liberals, 76,653; Progressives, 17,477; Conservatives, 61,172. Total, 155,272. Total on voters' list, 241,640.

Prince Edward Island—Liberals, 23,950; Progressives, 8,990; Conservatives, 19,504. Total, 52,444. Total on voters' list, 66,889.

Manitoba—Liberals, 29,525; Progressives, 83,350; Conservatives, 46,486; Independents, 13,361. Total, 172,722. Total on voters' list, 254,451.

British Columbia—Liberals, 46,249; Progressives, 21,786; Conservatives, 74,226; Independents, 12,739. Total, 155,000. Total on voters' list, 228,419.

Alberta—Liberals, 27,404; Progressives, 104,295; Conservatives, 35,181; Independents, 6,024. Total, 172,904. Total on voters' list, 271,309.

Saskatchewan—Liberals, 46,447; Progressives, 136,486; Conservatives, 37,345; Independent, 3,610. Total, 223,888. Total on voters' list, 332,516.

Yukon—Liberals, 658; Conservatives, 707; Independents, 18. Total, 1,383. Total on voters' list, 1,632.

### The Saskatchewan Situation

It is altogether probable that shortly after prorogation of the legislature, Hon. W. M. Martin will retire from politics and take his place on the Court of Appeals. Such is the rumour at Regina, according to special correspondence, and the expectation is altogether likely to be fulfilled.

Two names are mentioned for the premiership, Hon. C. A. Dunning and Hon. Sam J. Latta. It has been fairly obvious for some time past that Mr. Dunning has been putting himself in line for the position. When the premiers of the three provinces were called together at Winnipeg to discuss matters of mutual interest, Premier Norris of Manitoba and Premier Greenfield of Alberta attended, but Mr. Dunning represented Saskatchewan, although Mr. Martin was available. In the federal campaign Mr. Dunning took a neutral attitude: he would support a Liberal where there was no Progressive in the field, a Progressive where there was no Liberal in the field, and would take no part at all where both were in the field, according to his announced policy. What he actually did was deliver one speech in support of Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Liberal candidate in Regina, and write a couple of letters endorsing Progressive candidates in other constituencies where they were not opposed by Liberals. Since the House opened he has been actually leading the government a great deal of the time, even

### The Grain Growers' Guide

when Mr. Martin was in his place.

Mr. Latta's name also is mentioned. He did excellent work as minister of highways, and is doing good work now as minister of education. His federal politics have not been prominent, and he has many friends.

When the Grain Growers' convention meets, the question of entering provincial politics will be prominent. In fact, this will be the chief item of discussion, if The Star has any knowledge of what is in the minds of the farmers. The question they will have to consider, in view of the strong probability of Mr. Martin's retirement, is whether or not they would be satisfied to leave the provincial government under the leadership of Mr. Dunning, with the present party supporting him, or whether they should enter the field and at the first opportunity reconstitute the government to suit themselves.—The Saskatoon Star.

### Hon. Duncan Marshall Gets Place

Last week's Ottawa despatches announce the appointment of Hon. Duncan Marshall, ex-minister of agriculture for Alberta and defeated Liberal candidate in East Edmonton, to the post of commissioner of agriculture for the Dominion. This position, which carries an annual salary of \$6,000, was created to supervise the expenditure of the grant made annually by the Dominion government for the promotion of agricultural education. The first incumbent was Dr. C. C. James, who was succeeded by W. J. Black, formerly president of the Manitoba Agricultural College. The position has been vacant since Mr. Black left it to take up his work as organizer of the National Liberal and Conservative Party.

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### CYLINDERS BORED AND GROUND

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strictest quarantine. The disease has made its appearance on the London market.

In the course of a statement in the House of Commons, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, minister of agriculture, advanced the interesting prevalent theory among experts that the disease had been carried by birds across the North Sea.

### Western Life Company

The Western Life Assurance Company, whose head office is at Winnipeg, has just completed its tenth year, and its financial statement shows the company to be in a very satisfactory position. New and revived business written



# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 15, 1922

## The Washington Conference

The great conference at Washington on the limitation of armaments has concluded its labors, the delegates have gone home, and the critics are now busy showing just where it failed to achieve the ideal. That the ideal never is achieved in the realm of human life does not seem to occur to a great many people, and it is therefore all the more important to note what the conference did really achieve with the materials with which it had to work.

In the first place it is necessary to remember what the conference set out to accomplish. It had to deal with the question of reducing the burden of preparations for war and the delicate and intricate question of maintaining peace in the Pacific. It accomplished the following:

A treaty restricting to a stated tonnage in capital ships the navies of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, representing a saving of many millions of dollars to the taxpayers in these countries.

A treaty to which all civilized nations are invited to subscribe prohibiting attacks upon merchant ships by submarines except as permitted by international law, that is, that the merchant ship must be ordered to submit to visit and search before seizure, and that it must not be destroyed before the crew and passengers have been placed in safety. Persons in the service of any nation violating this law "shall be liable to trial and punishment as if for an act of piracy."

A treaty prohibiting the use of poison gas and all analogous liquids or materials in warfare. All nations are invited to subscribe to this treaty also.

A series of treaties dealing with questions as between China and Japan, relations between China and the great powers, Japan and Siberia and other Pacific questions.

All that was attempted in the direction of reducing armaments was not achieved. It was found impossible to come to agreement on limitation of tonnage in submarines and auxiliary naval craft. Great Britain asked for the abolition of the submarine as a fighting weapon, but the conference was not prepared to go that far. Concrete proposals were then submitted by the United States for limitation of submarines, but, acting on instructions from their government, the French delegation refused to accept the limitation proposals, and a somewhat heated exchange took place between the French and British delegation on the question. A similar deadlock occurred in connection with auxiliary naval craft, and the conference had to abandon the efforts for further naval limitation.

The agreement on poison gas was reached in the face of advice from military experts, who held that the use of poison gas in war was as justifiable as the use of any other weapon, and, in fact, less deadly than some weapons. The conference was not convinced; it demanded the prohibition of a weapon that could easily be turned against and might almost annihilate a civilian population. The resolution on submarines was moved by Elihu Root, of the American delegation, and he made an eloquent and impassioned appeal for the conference to demonstrate to the world that it would not tolerate the methods in warfare by which the Lusitania was sunk. Mr. Balfour had asked the conference to prohibit the submarine in warfare because it could not be effectively used except by infringing the laws of humanity; the conference declined to adopt prohibition of submarines, but it eagerly accepted the limitation of action by submarines. On the question of aircraft no agreement was reached.

In the far eastern questions Japan agrees to restore Shantung to China, and Mr. Balfour announced that Great Britain will

return the port of Wei-Hei-Wei. The Anglo-Japanese alliance is abrogated by a four-power alliance to maintain peace in the Pacific. Japan agrees to get out of Siberia and also to modify her somewhat arrogant attitude toward China, as expressed in the infamous "twenty-five demands." It is true that China has not yet been relieved of the paternal supervision of outside powers, and until China enjoys her right as a sovereign nation the far eastern question cannot be said to have been settled; but that will come in time.

The conference, despite the matters in which it failed, has carried the world forward a long way in the direction of peace. It has done more than that. It has demonstrated that when earnest and sincere men get together at a round table for the purpose of arriving at agreements that will be mutually beneficial, there are few matters upon which they are so far apart that agreement is impossible. The conference plan has superseded the evasive, coldly formal methods of the old diplomacy. It is not so easy to practice duplicity when men are looking straight into the eyes of each other. If the Washington conference did not function 100 per cent. efficiently it at least functioned well enough to give men hope and courage for the future, and to make conferences preferable to the circumlocution of an obsolete diplomacy.

## Reasons for a Wheat Board

In a newspaper interview given while he was in Winnipeg last week, Sir Philip Gibbs, who knows Europe at first hand, stated that when Mr. Hoover went from Washington to address farmers in the middle-west states, he was told that the farmers did not want to hear about conditions in Europe, but they did want to know why the price received for their hogs was so low. Mr. Hoover showed them that until the people of Europe could purchase American meat the price of hogs would remain low. Sir Philip then went on to say that the price of wheat in Western Canada is as closely associated with the economic situation in Europe as is the price of hogs in the middle-west states across the border, and that the whole producing world is dependent upon such adjustment of the reparations terms as will enable Europe to get upon a stable economic basis.

At the Agricultural Conference recently held in Washington, Dr. G. F. Warren, professor of farm management of Cornell University, stated that in middle and eastern Europe "the governments still control much of the food supply and control imports and exports of food." When Mr. Meighen abolished the Wheat Board he gave as his reason the abandonment of control of imports of foodstuffs by European governments. There was, he stated, freedom in buying and therefore it was time to return to freedom in selling.

Mr. Meighen was evidently not well informed on the European situation. Dr. Warren states that in Germany a portion of the domestic wheat crop is taken by the government at a fixed price, and this price fixes the price at which all wheat is sold, including imported wheat, the government making up the difference between the imported price and the fixed price. The price for last year's crop was, according to Dr. Warren, about 33 cents a bushel. The government must import to meet the needs of the people, and of necessity it buys just as cheaply as it can, its influence being to beat down prices. That was one cause of the drop in wheat prices.

Dr. Warren declares that "so long as

money is so unstable the countries of central and eastern Europe will doubtless continue to control exports and imports and handle many of the food products. While these conditions continue we will have very erratic markets." It should also be remembered that the British government is still subsidizing British grain growing, and last year had vast stocks of foodstuffs on hand which were got rid of at slaughter prices.

The market for Western Canada wheat is in Europe, and European conditions are therefore of vital importance to the western grain grower. Those conditions prevent an effective demand, and if free competition in selling prevails, the tendency is to a further hammering down of prices. Until European conditions are stabilized by a settlement of the reparations question on an equitable and practicable basis and an effort made to restore economic life by credit arrangements and the facilitation of international exchange, competition in the selling of the western wheat crop should be restricted, and the most effective way of restricting it is by a Wheat Board. Whether it would sustain prices is a question that can only be settled by actual experience, but it would certainly prevent those extreme fluctuations which harm the farmer, and it would secure for the farmer every advantage that the conditions permitted.

## Railway Agreements Broken

The Canadian Pacific Railway, in 1897, was granted a subsidy by the Dominion government of \$11,000 per mile towards the construction of a railway from Lethbridge, Alberta, through the Crow's Nest Pass, to Nelson, B.C. In return the C.P.R. gave certain reductions upon the freight rates then existing upon its system in the West, and entered into an agreement, which was embodied in an act of the Dominion parliament, that from that time on the rates fixed by the agreement should never be increased. The commodities on which the reduced freight rates were thus secured at a cost to the people of Canada of upwards of three million dollars, included grain and flour from all points on the C.P.R. system as it then existed west of Fort William, to Port Arthur, Fort William and Eastern Canada. For 20 years this agreement was faithfully carried out by the C.P.R., in fact for a considerable portion of this time, stimulated by competition from the C.N.R., the company carried grain and flour at lower rates than those fixed by the agreement. That these rates were profitable, the earnings of the C.P.R., its dividends and surpluses abundantly demonstrate.

Since August, 1918, however, the C.P.R. has exacted from the people of Western Canada rates considerably in excess of those secured by the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. The company did this first under an order-in-council passed by the Dominion government under the authority of the War Measures Act, 1914, and since the expiration of that act it has continued to violate the agreement by the authority of an amendment made to the Railway Act in 1919, and by consent of the Railway Commission. Fortunately, the section of the Railway Act which permits this extraordinary state of affairs is limited in its application to a period of three years, and, unless it is re-enacted by parliament, will expire in July, 1922, when the rates guaranteed by the Crow's Nest Pass agreement will again come into effect.

Present rates on grain from some main line stations on the C.P.R. to Fort William,



and the maximum rates chargeable under the Crow's Nest Pass agreement in cents per 100 pounds, are as follows:

From	Present rate	Crow's Nest agreement rate
Winnipeg .....	17	12
Brandon .....	21	15
Virden .....	23½	17
Qu'Appelle .....	27½	19
Moose Jaw .....	29	20
Swift Current .....	31	22
Medicine Hat .....	33½	24
Calgary .....	36	26

The legislatures of Manitoba and Saskatchewan have both demanded by resolutions and by representations to Ottawa, that the new parliament of Canada shall do nothing that will prevent the rates secured by the Crow's Nest Pass agreement being restored next July. The Alberta government has the matter of freight rates under consideration, and the legislature, which is now in session, will no doubt take some action. The farmers' organizations are also preparing to bring all the influence they possess to bear upon parliament, and their representatives at Ottawa will doubtless be heard on the matter.

We hear a great deal at times about the sanctity of contracts. In this case the C.P.R. made certain concessions and was paid for them in hard cash out of the pockets of the people. For parliament to say that the C.P.R. shall now be relieved of its obligations is a betrayal of the people's rights, which the Progressive members in parliament at any rate can be depended upon to protest against with all their power.

Elsewhere in this issue is an article giving full details of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, and the manner in which the rights of the people have been sacrificed, and also of the Manitoba agreement, under which the Manitoba government for a number of years had control of rates on the C.N.R., and which

has also been over-ridden in recent years by the Railway Commission.

### Evading Responsibility

While the government of Manitoba is proposing a provincial income tax, it has also proposed that a committee of the House be appointed to make a thorough survey of the departments of government and make recommendations to the government as to how economy can be effected without impairing efficiency.

It is a good thing to have a proposal for increased taxation mitigated by a specific indication of desire to practice economy, and it is unfortunate that members, who in other matters show scant courtesy for parliamentary rules and formalities, should stand on their dignity as an Opposition and decline to assume any responsibility in the way of assisting the Administration. It is extremely desirable that the expenses of government be reduced to the minimum consistent with efficiency, and it is not easy to see how the Opposition can know whether the Administration is practicing economy except by first-hand evidence. The argument that the government should engage business experts to overhaul the departments instead of asking a committee of the legislature to do it, is suicidal for an Opposition, for it simply means that were the Opposition occupying the government benches it could do no better than the present Administration—rather a remarkable attitude for an Opposition to take.

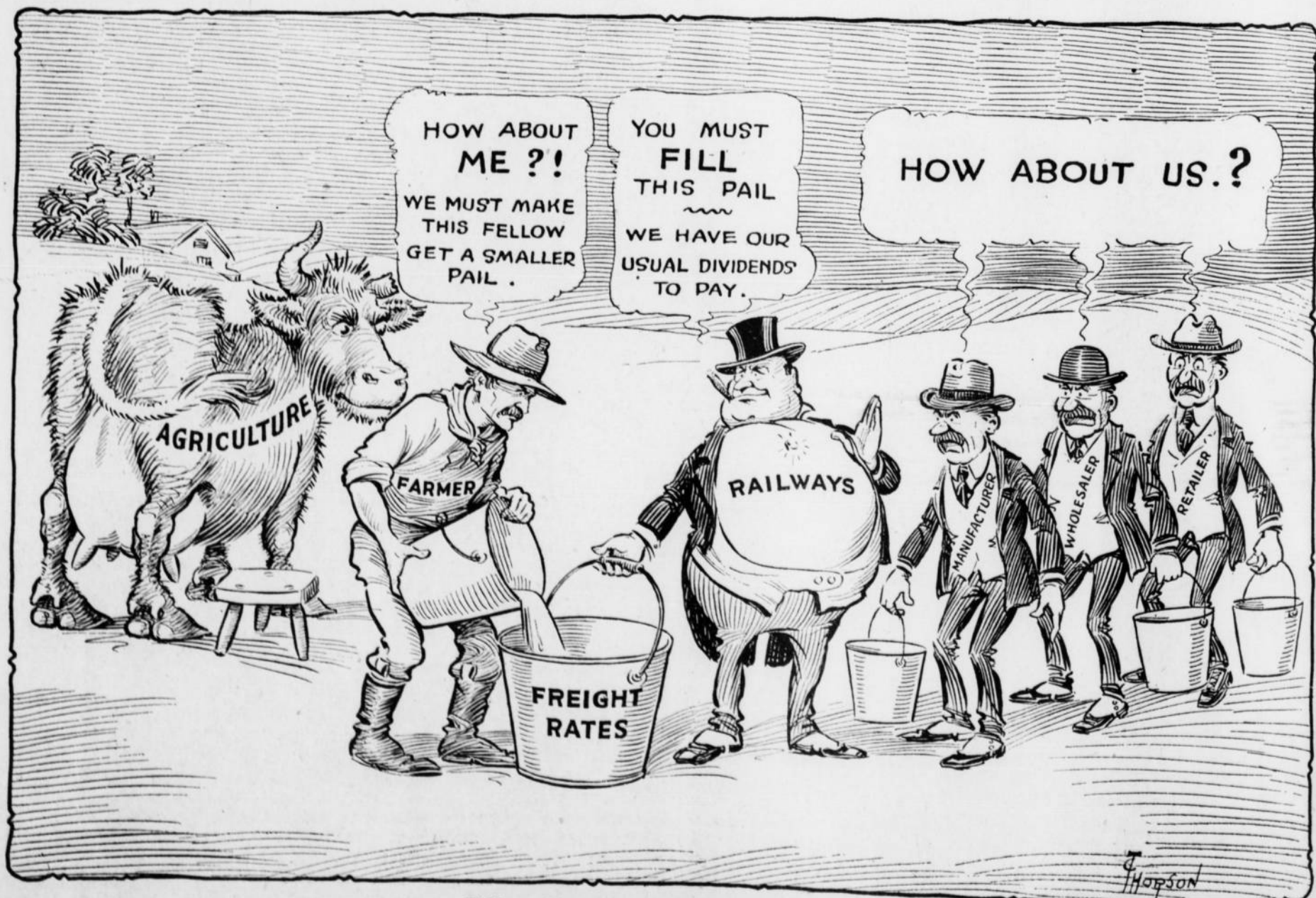
The people are getting heartily sick of political quibbling and dodging and the substitution of hours of talk for hours of work. They expect their representatives, no matter where they sit in the House, to do all they can to get good, progressive, efficient government. They expect, moreover, at this time

when taxation is pressing so heavily upon all classes and the demand for economy has become peremptory, that the legislature will take a hand in getting the costs of government down to the minimum consistent with the purposes for which governments exist, and they are apt to become very impatient with the hair-splitting verbiage by which responsibility is evaded.

The Manitoba government having indicated its desire to have the legislature help in the work of reviewing the organization of the departments of government and in promoting both efficiency and economy, it is up to the legislature to reciprocate and forget for the time being the game of politics. That is certainly what their constituencies expect of them.

In the income tax proposed by the Manitoba government no exemption is given for Victory Bonds now exempt from the federal income tax; the income from these bonds will be taxed like other incomes. That is as it should be. We would, however, once more call the attention of the government to the desirability of broadening the basis of assessment for farmers by making it the average of three years' profits.

Sir John Willison is of the opinion that the result of the federal election was "as decisive a verdict in favor of protection as has been rendered since the system was established more than forty years ago," because nearly all the Liberals elected are protectionists. In other words, Sir John Willison thinks that the Liberal platform isn't worth a hill of beans; that, in fact, the Liberals intend to forget it as quickly as possible. Sir John has had an intimate acquaintance with the inside of party politics for about forty years and perhaps his cynicism is justifiable; time will show how much of a prophet he is.



Who Owns the Cow Anyway?



# Railways Break Agreements

**T**HE claim of the western provinces for relief from the burden of excessive freight rates can be amply justified from several different standpoints. The freight tariffs in force themselves are proof of the fact that for the same commodities carried the same distances, the charges are considerably higher in the western provinces than they are in Eastern Canada. It has been demonstrated also that the cost of operation is considerably lower in the West than in the East, that the charges for hauling grain from the prairies to the head of the lakes are considerably higher than is necessary to yield a fair profit to the railway companies, and that the people of the West are contributing much more than their fair share to the dividends and surpluses of the C.P.R.

## Broken Agreements

The claim of the West for reduced freight rates, however, does not rest only upon considerations of equity and fairness as between East and West, or upon the fact that the present rates are excessive.

Whatever may be the merits of the case from those standpoints, the present rates are admittedly a distinct violation of solemn agreements made by both the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern railways, which have been ratified and made law by federal and provincial legislation, and for which the railways received substantial assistance from the public in cash and bond guarantees.

## Government Assisted

The most important of these contracts is the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, under which the C.P.R., in return for a cash subsidy from the Dominion treasury, agreed to certain maximum rates on the whole of its western system.

Second in importance is what is known as the Manitoba agreement, under which the Manitoba government, in return for valuable considerations granted to the Canadian Northern Railway, was given the right to fix freight rates on that line so far as they affected the province of Manitoba. Both of these agreements are a dead letter today. The railways have received their price, but they are not carrying out their part of the contract. The blame, however, does not rest entirely on the railways. They have been aided and abetted by the Railway Commission, the Dominion government and by parliament.

## Crow's Nest Agreement

The Crow's Nest Pass agreement is embodied in Chapter 5 of the Dominion Statutes of 1897. It provided for the granting of a subsidy of \$11,000 a mile towards the construction of a line by the C.P.R. from Lethbridge, Alberta, through the Crow's Nest Pass to Nelson, B.C. The total subsidy was not to exceed \$3,630,000, and the public accounts show that the amount actually paid by the government to the C.P.R. in this connection was \$3,404,720.

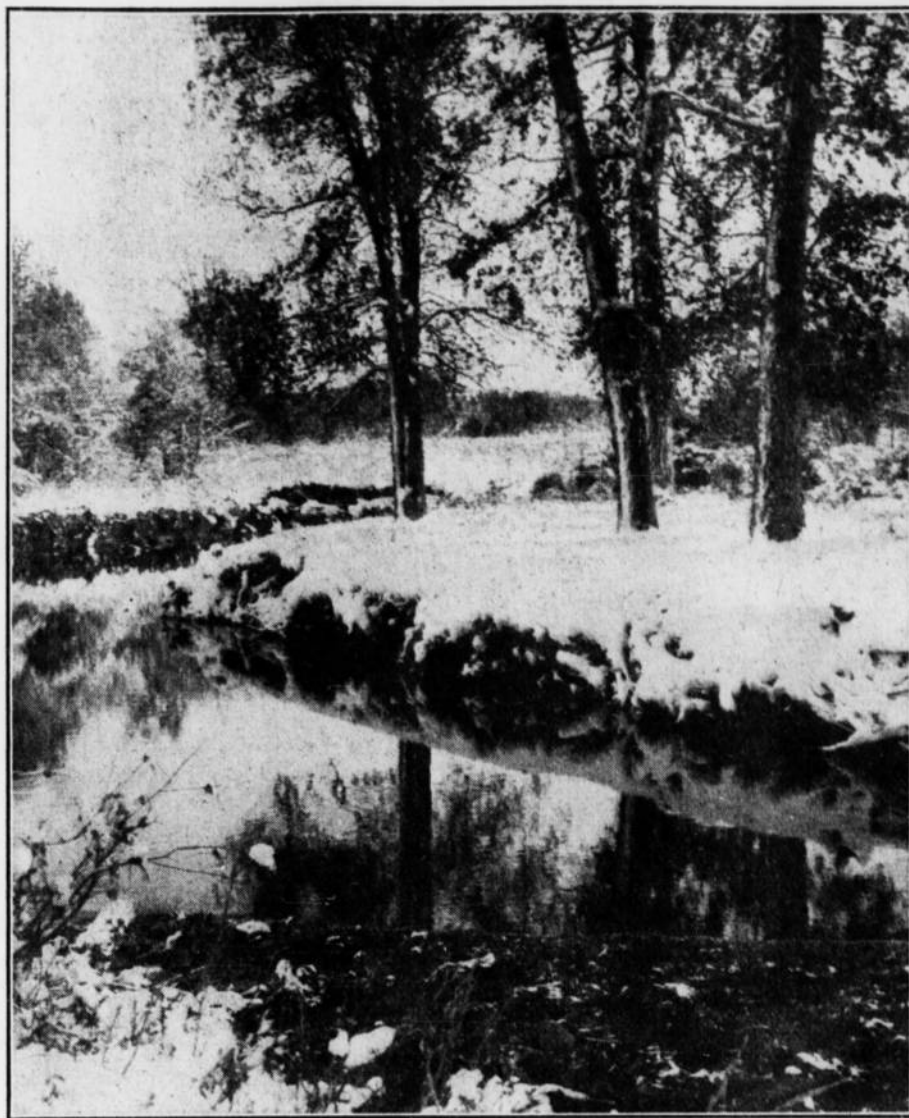
In return for this assistance the C.P.R. agreed to give specified reductions in freight rates, not upon the Crow's Nest Pass line only, but on the whole of its system in Western Canada.

## Grain Rates

The most important concession secured was a reduction in the freight rate on grain and flour from the West to Fort William and Port Arthur and all points East. The sub-section of the act dealing with this point is as follows:

"(e) That there shall be a reduction in the company's present rates and tolls on grain and flour from all points on its main line branches, or connections, west of Fort William to Fort William and Port Arthur and all points east, of three cents per 100 pounds to take effect in the following manner:

"One and one-half cent per one hundred pounds on or before the first day of September, 1898, and an additional one and one-half cent per 100 pounds on or before the first day of September, 1899, and that no higher rates than such reduced rates or tolls shall be charged



## Contracts of C.P.R. and C.N.R. with Dominion and Provincial Governments Fixing Freight Rates in the West become "Scraps of Paper"—Millions Lost to Farmers—By John W. Ward

after the dates mentioned on such merchandise from the points aforesaid."

## Other Freight Reductions

The agreement also provided for reductions in the charges on certain specified commodities when carried from the East to the West. The subsection providing for these reductions reads as follows:

"(d) That a reduction shall be made in the general rates and tolls of the company as now charged or as contained in its present freight tariff, whichever rates are now the lowest, for car loads or otherwise upon the classes of merchandise hereinafter mentioned west-bound from and including Fort William and all points east of Fort William on the company's railway to all points west of Fort William on the company's main line, or on any line of railway throughout Canada owned or leased by or operated on account of the company whether the shipment is by all rail or by lake and rail, such reduction to be to the extent of the following percentages, respectively, namely—

"Upon all green and fresh fruits, 33 1/3 per cent; coal oil, 20 per cent.; cordage and binder twine, 10 per cent.; agricultural implements of all kinds set up or in parts, 10 per cent.; iron, including bar, band, Canada plates, galvanized, sheet, pipe, pipe fittings, nails, spikes and horse shoes, 10 per cent.; all kinds of wire, 10 per cent.; window glass, 10 per cent.; paper for building and roofing purposes, 10 per cent.; roofing felt, box and packing, 10 per cent.; paints of all kinds and oils, 10 per cent.; livestock, 10 per cent.; woodenware, 10 per cent.; household furniture, 10 per cent.; and that no higher rates than such reduced rates or tolls shall be hereafter charged by the company upon any such merchandise carried by the company between the points aforesaid; such

rates to take effect on or before the first day of January, 1898."

## The Rates Secured

Nothing can be clearer than the above provisions. The government of Canada paid to the C.P.R. \$3,404,720 from the public treasury, and placed legislation of the statute books of the Dominion that fixed for all time the maximum rates that could be charged on the commodities specified. The rates on grain and flour from some main line stations on the C.P.R. to Fort William which went into effect as a result of this bargain were as follows:

	Per 100 lbs.
From Winnipeg	.....12c
" Brandon	.....15c
" Virden	.....17c
" Qu'Appelle	.....19c
" Moose Jaw	.....20c
" Swift Current	.....22c
" Medicine Hat	.....24c
" Calgary	.....26c

## The Manitoba Agreement

The next chapter in the story relates to an agreement made between the Manitoba government and the C.N.R. in 1901. On January 15 of that year, the Manitoba government, which had come into power on a platform which included government ownership of railways, leased the Northern Pacific Railway, running from Winnipeg south to the border, for a term of 999 years, with the option to purchase at any time for \$7,000,000. The yearly rental was fixed at \$210,000 for the first ten years, \$225,000 for the second ten years, \$275,000 for the third ten years and \$300,000 for the remainder of the lease. On February 11, less than a month later, the Manitoba government assigned its lease to the Canadian Northern Railway Company, then in its infancy, and at the same time entered into a contract with

that company to guarantee the bonds of the C.N.R. for the construction of a line from the Rainy River to Port Arthur at \$20,000 per mile.

## Control of Rates

In consideration of the guarantee of the bonds and the assignment of the lease and option, the C.N.R. agreed that up to June 30, 1930, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council (in other words the Manitoba government) should have power to fix the rates to be charged by the C.N.R. for the carriage of all freight from all points on the company's lines in Manitoba to Port Arthur, from Port Arthur to all points on the company's lines in Manitoba, and between all points in the company's lines within the province. Provision was made that before any rates were fixed by the government the company should be heard and its interests taken into consideration, and the company agreed that it would not at any time after the rates had been so fixed charge or demand for the carriage of freight between the points mentioned greater rates than those fixed by the government.

Another feature of the contract was an agreement by the government that if the receipts and income of the C.N.R. in Manitoba were not sufficient to pay the working expenses, rental and bond interest, the deficiency would be made up out of the treasury of the province.

Premier Roblin, in asking the Manitoba legislature to confirm the contracts made by the government, said the object was to secure railway extensions and lower freight rates for the people of Manitoba, and promised a rate of 10 cents per 100 lbs. on grain from Manitoba to the head of the lakes. The Manitoba legislature ratified the contracts at its session of 1901, and later in the year the Dominion parliament passed an act (chapter 53 of the Statutes of 1901) fully setting forth and confirming the agreements made.

## The Ten Cent Rate

The Manitoba government exercised its powers under the agreement, and in 1902 and again in 1903 reductions in freight rates in Manitoba were secured. While the C.P.R. was not a party to the agreement, competition naturally brought its rates into line with those on the C.N.R., and on October 6, 1903, the Manitoba government made an agreement with the C.P.R., fixing rates on that line so far as Manitoba was concerned. The provinces further west also benefited, and from October 7, 1903, freight rates on grain to Fort William and Port Arthur were as follows:

	Per 100 lbs.
From Winnipeg	.....10c
" Brandon	.....13c
" Virden	.....15c
" Qu'Appelle	.....17c
" Moose Jaw	.....18c
" Swift Current	.....20c
" Medicine Hat	.....22c
" Calgary	.....24c

## The Railway Commission

The Board of Railway Commissioners was created by the Dominion parliament in 1904 and given wide powers for the fixing of freight and passenger rates. It was provided in the Railway Act, however, that where that act and any special act of the parliament of Canada dealt with the same subject matter, the provisions of the special act should override the provisions of the Railway Act.

Under these conditions the reductions in freight rates secured under both the Crow's Nest Pass agreement and the Manitoba agreement remained in force up to less than four years ago. In 1917 the Board of Railway Commissioners undertook to increase rates, but an appeal was made to the Governor-General-in-Council on behalf of the western provinces, and the proposed increase was not allowed. The railways, however, continued to press for an increase in rates on the ground that increased cost of operation had made the existing

Continued on Page 18



# News from the Organizations

## Successful Co-operative Trading

Does your local want—really want—to get on its feet and go forward? Does your board have the thought and purpose of really helping your people, serving their interests, saving them money? Would you like a lift on the road to practical achievement in your local? Here is something which your local ought to be able to do—what 60 other locals in Manitoba have been doing these past months.

In 1921 sixty-one locals of the U.F.M. took up on behalf of their members the co-operative purchase of supplies. They believed they could save some money. It meant some trouble of course—some planning and some self denial and some practical leadership, but they thought it worth while and went at it. Was it worth while? Well, rather. In these sixty-one locals they made co-operative purchases of a score of commodities to the amount of \$220,692, an average amount of \$3,650 per local. Did they save anything? Was it any use? Yes, they say it was, and they ought to know.

The sixty-one locals report an estimated saving of \$22,571 or roughly 10 per cent., an average saving to the locals participating of \$370. If there were ten families in each local then there was an average saving to the family through this action of the local of \$37. Would \$37 be any use to any of your families this winter? Would \$370 be any use in your community this winter? If your local is on its job you can do something like that for your people by next winter.

### Six Locals' Work

You would like to know particulars. Well, here is the record of half a dozen. These are very ordinary locals. Their people are just ordinary mortals, but they have the co-operative idea, they have local leaders who are unselfish in giving time and counsel and attention to this work for the sake of the community. It is a case of farmers getting out of the old individualistic rut and practicing self help in a co-operative way. Look at this list:

Name of Local	Total Business	Estimated Saving
Arden	\$13,840.91	\$1,000.00
Bagot	14,869.00	877.00
Elgin	19,011.24	3,802.00
Marais-Otterb'ne	10,150.51	1,000.00
Morris	16,346.74	800.00
Boissevain	13,700.00	1,500.00

Education will help, political action will help, getting together will help—but this matter of practical co-operation has limitless possibilities. It is the farmers helping themselves. Central may be able to help you with information. Talk it up and take it up and test it out.

### Practical Work

One of the finest examples possible of the value of a local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in creating a community spirit has just come to light, through a letter received at the Central office from Jas. H. Toland, secretary of the Ruskin G.G.A., Swift Current. The members of the Ruskin local deserve congratulations, and have every reason to be proud of the splendid spirit prevailing in the local. Mr. Toland's letter follows:

"Enclosed find money order for \$15 in payment for 15 members of the Ruskin local for 1922.

### A New Barn

"Of our annual meeting I may say it was a very successful meeting. Our financial statement showed a bank balance of \$44.14 in spite of the fact that we are all very hard up. We are hopefully looking forward to the future, and a real community spirit prevails.

The day of our annual meeting the barn wouldn't hold all the horses (we meet in the schoolhouse and use the school barn), so some one suggested we build another one. Our president, who is a live wire when anything is brought up that is a help to the community, got busy and soon had the leading men discussing a new barn, and the result was that we lent ourselves enough money to buy the lumber and

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; J. B. Musselman, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

nails. The hauling and work was donated free, and the following Tuesday we all went and put it up complete at a cost of \$95, to be paid back as we make it from socials etc., and now, when we have a full house, there is plenty of stable room for horses.

"We also sent in a resolution to the municipal council requesting them to aid our community in destroying grasshoppers next summer and offering them our co-operation."

### Two Purposes

The organization department replied as follows:

"You will find enclosed our receipt for \$15, covering your payment of February 1, on membership fees for 1922. Kindly accept our thanks for the same, and for your very splendid report of activities of your local.

"We are glad to see that your local has caught some conception of what its value is to the community. There are two purposes that every local may serve; one to add its strength to that of the organized farmers to secure through legislation, public opinion and administration, things which are essential to and affect the welfare of every farmer. The other is to contribute as much as possible to the betterment and welfare of the community in which the local is situated, as you report in your letter. We trust that you will continue to be successful in your work."

### Facing the Year

Now that the convention is past, the

## U.F.A. and Freight Rates

Owing to the fact that certain misstatements in regard to the conference recently held by the Alberta government on the application of British Columbia for elimination of the mountain scale of freight rates in the Pacific Coast division, have been given wide publicity in the press, H. Higginbotham, secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, has issued a statement setting forth the position of the U.F.A. clearly. This view differs considerably from that already expressed by representatives of the Calgary Board of Trade.

"Judging from newspaper reports," said Mr. Higginbotham, "one would be inclined to suppose, that speaking on behalf of the United Farmers of Alberta, I agreed entirely with the position taken by the Calgary and Edmonton Boards of Trade. This is not correct. There are some points in which we are in agreement, but the point which I endeavored to emphasize in this conference was that the primary consideration in any question of adjustment of freight rates should be the benefit to be secured to the masses of the people, as represented by the primary producers and the ultimate consumers, rather than consideration to be given only to the interests of manufacturers, jobbers, and distributors, which interests have been in a position to speak for themselves before the railway commissions when these adjustments have been made. I did not say, as I am quoted as saying, that 'I was unable to see where reduction had in the past or would in the future benefit the ultimate consumer.'

### People Should Benefit

"The point that I was trying to make was that any reductions in freight rates should be so made that they would immediately be reflected in reduced prices to the consumers, and in relief to the basic industries. I urged the immediate and substantial reduction of freight rates on our basic commodities of grain, livestock, coal, and lumber.

"Dealing especially with the British Columbia application, I emphasized that if there is any way in which the Alberta consumers can benefit from the abolition

United Farmers of Manitoba face the year and its task.

It is an uphill task but not a discouraging one. In spite of the initial financial problem and the stern fact of the difficult situation that confronts the average farmer, it is still true that the foundations for further constructive and extension effort have been firmly and solidly laid. There is, in spite of all that may be urged to the contrary, a solid body of organized and coherent rural opinion ready to be the basis of a greater and more effective movement than we have had in the past. The splendid loyalty which during 1921 manifested itself in special contributions to the maintenance of the work has not exhausted itself. There are men and women in every section of the province who have seen the basic value of this cause to the future of Canada and who will continue to give of themselves and of their best to its furtherance. And in this year they will respond to the call to stand together and retrieve the drop in membership and carry the movement forward to fuller effectiveness.

The new board may be trusted to see that in the furtherance of the cause a true proportion is maintained, progress being pursued with energy and purpose and the established principles and ideals staunchly maintained and carried forward into the New Day. Closer co-operation between the general board and the board of the United Farm Women will mean fuller understanding and greater effectiveness. And there will be more

than ever recognition of the place of the district director as the link between the provincial association and the district work, and as the director and the inspirer of the district board for their work.

The Central office, accepting loyally the curtailment of salaries and the reduction of staff necessitated by the financial situation, stands ready to co-operate, as it has sought to do in the past, with every one who is working for the extension and upbuilding of the movement. In no part of the organization are the vital responsibilities of the movement and the pressing anxieties that are associated with its activities more deeply felt than in the Central office, and to the limit of their capacity and opportunity the staff can be depended upon to "hold the fort" to the fullest success of the cause.

What of the districts and locals? There are already evidences that in response to the call of the president in his capacity as Central organizer, the district boards are buckling to their task with admirable energy. The success of the year depends in great measure upon them and the degree to which they can arouse and vitalize and direct the local boards. Success in the campaign for a square deal in freight rates depends upon numbers—upon enrolled membership—and membership depends upon faithfulness in the local canvass.

Forget the grouse. Forget the jeer and the slam and the jeer and the "raw deal." The true united farmer is of larger mould. Forget it, and stand together for a year of generous and high-souled service that shall put our cause a full year's progress nearer the ideal.—W.R.W.

### A Good Report

The annual report of the Equity Grain Growers' Association, located at Herbert, Sask., is a record of good work, "something attempted, something done," which is calculated to "earn a night's repose."

Financial conditions militated against a large amount of trading during the past year, though coal, twine and other commodities were ordered through the Central office of the association. The membership has been well maintained in comparison with the previous year, there being 41 members, including one life member of the association. The social activities were well supported, and included a largely attended picnic, at which Mr. Maharg gave an address on mixed farming.

It was decided to charge a membership fee of one dollar for 1922, the whole of which will be remitted to Central. The social committee was instructed to arrange social events in order to meet local expenses. A big social evening is to be arranged, to which everyone in the district will be invited, and at which it is hoped to organize a beef ring for the coming summer.

The following were elected officers for the year 1922: President, L. L. Lansberry; vice-president, T. T. Nelson; directors, E. J. Olson, J. G. Swanson, J. C. Moore, Nels Nelson, Abe Hashiem and A. Nelson; secretary, G. W. Francis; auditor, Abe Hashiem. Social, finance and membership committees were also appointed to function during 1922. In thus sharing out the work of the local, and making each committee responsible for its own part in the work, the local is taking a course which should certainly lead to excellent results, as the work will not only be more efficiently done but each member will likely be kept at the white heat of enthusiasm. It is pleasing to note that the excellent services of the secretary were rewarded with a hearty vote of thanks. The success or failure of any association depends largely, though by no means wholly, upon the secretary, and an efficient official deserves and needs every encouragement possible.

N. Bednarsky has organized a local at Myrnam, to be known by that name. Myrnam is near Manville. The new local has 17 paid up members; the president is Frank Machniy, and the secretary, N. Bednarsky.



# Marketing Western Canadian Wheat

**T**HE exchange of commodities amongst peoples and nations is the world's greatest enterprise. The modern world is in many matters today an almost indivisible unit. Steam transport on land and sea and the electric transmission of intelligence have made it possible for each country to draw upon all others for its sustenance. All countries have therefore come to depend upon the surplus products of others for more or less of their requirements and a number, such as England, even for absolutely essential food, so that for the mere possibility of subsistence they have come to depend on a vast and intricate system of international commerce, shipping their own surplus products to all parts of the world and drawing their essential food supplies from every hemisphere.

The best brains of the nations have centred on these problems for generations and the student would be bold indeed who would assail any well established and long tested trading facilities as utterly unsound and unsuited to our needs. Institutions which are freely accepted and used by society for a long period, render a real service and are born of a fundamental need. Thus the methods and facilities by which our wheat finds its way from the prairie grower to the consumer either at home or in distant lands, built up through long years of experience as it was, may be assumed to fill a real need and may not be lightly set aside for new without most careful consideration with all the facts before us.

## Some Advantages of Present Methods

While there are weaknesses and abuses under our present system of marketing wheat, it may be that it is as good as any which society up to the present was capable of fitting itself into under normal world conditions. It should not be forgotten that national control of wheat marketing was first forced upon us by circumstances over which we had no control. Our experience under it affected our views more than a decade of academic discussion could have done.

Our present methods are not without advantages. They create a resilient market which responds almost momentarily to world market conditions and to slight changes in the available supply of commercial demand. Under them we have an elastic market capable of absorbing the enormous deliveries during our rush season and yet giving the producing farmer at all times an all-cash market at his nearest point of delivery. They provide those grading, handling, insuring, storing and hedging facilities which make wheat such dependable security for liberal loans, and, by the practice of hedging in options, excellent protection is afforded the trader against loss through price fluctuations. These are all advantages of the highest importance to the grower.

The ideal after which we must strive is that of a system which, while preserving the essential virtues of what we now have will avoid the weaknesses.

## Faults of Competitive System

As shown in preceding articles of the series, there are many faults and weaknesses in our existing competitive system. The following are some we believe to exist:

1. From the time the wheat leaves the farmers' hands it is handled by those with no direct monetary interest in keeping up prices.
2. It forces our wheat to sale irrespective of how much is offering on the day or how great or small the trade demand and so makes the farmer dependent on the speculator. Speculators' profits often lessen the farmers' returns.
3. Under it we sell 75 per cent. of our crop in three months, flooding the market, tempting the speculator and depressing prices by helpless competition with each other.
4. It enables traders at times artificially to manipulate prices.
5. There is exploitation of off grades and out-of-condition grain the spreads frequently being out of all proportion with comparative milling values.
6. More than half of all the wheat

## Article III.—A Comparison of the Relative Merits of Open Marketing, the Wheat Board, or a Wheat Pool—

By J. B. Musselman

marketed is subject to practically unrestricted mixing of grades for the profit of those handling it.

7. The grower is constantly faced with the hazard of selling at the wrong time and securing the low price.

8. Conditions beyond their control force the growers to rush their grain to market as soon as threshed and thus abandon highly desirable work on the land.

9. Competition between a vast number of competing sellers in the local market weakens our position in the world market.

### Is a Pool the Needed Remedy?

A variety of wheat pools have been considered. Any group of farmers at any shipping point could organize to pool their wheat. Any commission house or line elevator company could offer its patrons a pool by inviting farmers to consign to it under a pooling contract. The country could be divided into zones of comparatively uniform chances for early harvesting, threshing and delivery, each to be pooled separately. There could be a periodic pool, dividing the year into several periods and separately pooling the wheat delivered in each or a pool could cover the province, the prairie provinces or all Canada.

Each of these could take on a variety of forms. It could bind the participating farmer to pool for one year or for more, or to pool a given quantity or a stated percentage of his crop, or it could leave him entirely free to sell for cash or consign to the pool when and as he chooses. Governmental control as under the wheat board, being a compulsory pool, is discussed separately in this article. Any one of these pools should afford some advantages to the producer, though it is quite possible that with some these might be more than counterbalanced by disadvantages. Under any form of pooling the participating farmer would forego his all-cash market.

### A Community Pool

Any pool would assure each participating member the same price as the

others, no matter when his wheat were delivered to the elevator or to the water front, and to some degree lessen the number of competing sellers. Any pool could hold its wheat off the market when thought wise, take the speculative hazard and help a little in upholding prices. A group of farmers centering at a country elevator point, organized to pool among themselves and to sell through a selected commission agent as directed by a committee or manager of its own, might conceivably render itself real service. For instance it could hedge a portion of its prospective offerings as soon as the members had signed up, a practice which any voluntary pool would probably have to resort to. There would of course be some hazard with regard to deliveries but a local group could easily bring pressure to bear upon its members to get the wheat in when wanted. The members collectively would thus carry for themselves the hedge which the elevator company now carries only it could hedge farther ahead of deliveries. It might also secure for its members any premiums there might be when delivering.

### An Elevator Pool Dangerous

A line elevator company pool or one by a group of them would cover a much larger area and presumably draw a larger quantity of grain to itself. One outstanding advantage of such a pool would be its control of elevator space with greater assurance of getting the wheat forward as wanted—a very important consideration. In such a pool there would be a contract that would give the management of the elevator company complete control of the wheat pooled and the right to store or ship or hold or sell when, to whom and at what price it decided and to divide the net returns amongst all participants equally according to quantity and grade. While such a pool might avoid some of the risks of small local pool, it would add many of its own, such as the following:

1. The company might hold the pooled wheat in its elevators for the sake of storage earnings.
2. It might mix the best of the pool wheat in the various grades with its own or substitute indefinitely for its own profit.
3. It might appropriate premiums properly belonging to the pool.
4. It could deliver its own when most advantageous and hold the pool wheat.
5. It would itself be a competitor with the pool it would control and have pre-knowledge of whether the pool was going to hold or sell.
6. It might in many ways exploit the pool wheat for the benefit of its own if it chose to do so.
7. The farmer would have no means of ascertaining whether the company had dealt fairly with the pool wheat or not.

In signing any pooling contract the farmer must forego much of the protection afforded him by the Grain Act. He might therefore hesitate to entrust his wheat thus absolutely to a company also buying and selling on its own account or on commission for others.

### Objections to Voluntary Pool

One objection raised by many farmers to pooling is that they individually have special opportunities to secure prices higher than the year's average. They say they are on dear land near the railway at points where cars are always available, that they always thresh and market early and that they thus secure a higher price than those who market when the rush is on. They maintain they cannot afford to share equally with farmers on new, fertile, low priced land in remote areas who produce at a lower cost. The "zone" idea is meant to meet this objection.

Another serious objection raised to any kind of pool to which members may contribute less than the whole of their wheat, is that some will sell for cash when prices are high and consign to the pool when they are low or hold their wheat for higher prices, and when hope of this has been abandoned throw it in to the pool to secure a share with those who pooled when prices were up. The

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"periodic" provision is intended to meet this objection. If the year were divided into periods, say from August 1st to October 1st, and from October 1st to close of navigation and so on, and the wheat delivered at the lake front during each of these periods pooled by itself, this objection would be fairly met.

The provincial unit as a basis for organizing a voluntary pool meets one requirement which probably none of the others can. It is argued that no partial pool can materially affect market conditions unless it controls a very large quantity and is so strong financially that it could not be compelled to sell contrary to the judgment of the managers as so many farmers have been. For this reason, it is argued, governmental financial backing would be essential and many believe this should be by the provincial government. If it were, the pool would probably have to be on provincial lines, though of course if each province organized along the same lines the three might create joint selling facilities.

### The Council of Agriculture Investigation

The Council of Agriculture a year ago placed before the farmers a tentative suggestion for a pool. It declared control of the bulk of the wheat (60 per cent. as an absolute minimum) by enforceable contracts binding each participant to turn over all his wheat for five years to the pooling association, to be essential. The idea was discussed at the annual conventions of the associations last year and aroused much interest and expectation.

A committee of the Council representing the associations in four provinces and the two farmers' grain companies, studied the project for a year but found it impracticable under present conditions and recommended that no further steps be taken towards establishing it. Its report was adopted and published by the Council. Some have thought that this conclusion of the matter was due to the popular demand for re-instatement of the Wheat Board but that is not so. The scheme was found impracticable under existing conditions and dropped, but of course this does not indicate that the committee or the council believes that no practicable, voluntary pooling scheme under the control of the farmers can ever be established. There is no doubt if the bulk of western wheat could be sold through one expert agent with a free hand and interested only in getting the most for the grower that there would be great advantage to the latter, but the Council does not believe that under present conditions the farmers can establish such control.

### The U.S. Grain Growers

While developments in the United States are well worth observing, we have little as yet to learn from their movement. Several competing farmers' organizations are organizing separately for collective marketing. The one of which we have heard most and which seems to give the greatest promise is the United States Grain Growers, Incorporated. It is a non-stock corporation with power to hold the shares of subsidiary companies for purposes of financing, warehousing, exporting, etc. Its members pay a \$10 membership fee and each contracts to sell through the corporation all grain sold by him for five years, but none are obliged to pool. So far only from 10 to 15 per cent. of those signing have agreed to pool. A very large amount of money has been spent in organization but to date, no selling has been done.

The corporation when organized will occupy a position in the United States similar to that of the old Grain Growers' Grain Co. in Western Canada before it had any elevators. It will really be a farmers' commission house working under five-year contracts. It has no elevators, terminal or local, but farmers' local elevators can handle wheat going to the corporation if they pay patronage dividends (there are some 4,000 farmer elevators locally owned). The chief point of difference with the Grain Growers' Grain Co., is that a pooling department is added. But, as their representative stated in Calgary, it will take them years to get as far as the farmers now are in Canada. From four cents to seven cents per bushel, according to quantity han-

dled, will be paid local elevators for receiving, storing and forwarding.

Some correspondents have suggested an international pool. That good might come of an international conference on wheat marketing is of course possible, but unless all exporting nations were under absolute governmental control no one present could speak with authority for the growers and, of course, no one who is at all informed believes that an international pool is possible.

### Limitations of Wheat Board

The ideal pool would be a strongly financed national pool comprising the whole of the wheat and controlled by the growers, but this if possible is so only under federal legislation.

Under the Wheat Board, as under any other pool, the farmer loses the advantage of an all cash market, and this may place some extra strain on his capital, but the re-establishment of confidence amongst his creditors should offset this. There are many charges against western Canadian wheat before it reaches the European consumer which the Wheat Board would not affect. Amongst them are freight (this alone is around 30 cents per bushel over pre-war cost), country storage, handling, commission charges, terminal storage, overages, etc., and the earnings of the British importer and dealer; also it is stated that under the Board the banks made their usual profit out of financing the handling of the crop, and the mixing houses theirs by "scientific blending."

In 1919-20 the Board allowed country elevators five cents per bushel on street wheat and something for storage and interest; also it paid the one cent commission on all wheat forwarded under consignment. All elevator overages remained the property of the elevator companies (under present regulations overages of the terminals in excess of one quarter per cent. are confiscated by the government). Mixing and raising of grades were not interfered with, but the earnings of brokers and speculators, and the profits of exporters were saved to the farmers though they have yet to receive an accounting of the moneys on hand when the Board disbanded. The direct savings in handling and selling cost might not be great but they would make a very acceptable addition to the growers' returns. Beyond these savings, however, is the possibility that if all Canadian hard wheat were in the control of one expert pool manager he might find it possible at times to influence its selling price on the foreign markets.

### Advantages of Wheat Board

The Wheat Board method overcomes nearly all the weaknesses of our present system while sacrificing very few of its advantages; also it avoids most of the weaknesses of the various kinds of voluntary or partial pools and has besides many advantages peculiarly its own. Amongst those most outstanding are the following:

1. Those entrusted with the sale of our wheat have only the growers' interest in it.
2. It affords control of the volume offered for sale from time to time.
3. By its control of shipping and elevators it has a much better chance of getting its wheat forward when wanted than any voluntary pool could have.
4. Under it there is no competitive selling in the home market.
5. It makes speculating unnecessary and saves the profits for the grower.
6. It can lessen or prevent exploitation of off grades.
7. It guarantees to each farmer the average of the price for the season.
8. It obviates the fall rush in some measure, relieves railways and leaves men on the land.
9. It gives confidence and inspires the growers with a sense of security which is invaluable.
10. It provides the grower with a continuous market and relieves him of the peril of selling in the low market.
11. It avoids all option dealing and brokerages.
12. It restricts the profits of millers.

If the farmers of Saskatchewan, at their big annual meeting in February, vote solidly for the re-instatement of the Wheat Board, and they undoubtedly will, the Council of Agriculture at its annual meeting two weeks later will be

Continued on Page 23

**A HAMMER A SAW and—**

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# HOW I EARN MONEY AT HOME

## AND IN THIS WAY MAKE UP FOR HENRY'S SHRINKING SALARY

Every Wife or Self-Supporting Girl Can Use Extra Money for Clothes. Thousands Are Now Making It Themselves—Right at Home—In This New Way.

BY MARY WALDEN

"MY dear, you should have seen her at church this morning. She looked positively 'dowdy.' It's a shame! Mary used to be such a well-dressed girl until she married that bank-clerk. I should think he'd feel like—"

"Sh-h-h! She's on this ear. Over behind you. She might hear."

The street car was crowded and they hadn't noticed me before, but I had heard and my face flushed red with resentment and shame. It was true—I *did* look "dowdy"—and I knew it. There is nothing quite so depressing to a woman as an old hat and old clothes on a bright Sunday morning in Springtime.

I got off the street car at the next corner and walked the remaining blocks to my home—and Henry. My cup of bitterness had spilled over, and I needed a few minutes to choke back the tears that wanted to run down my burning cheeks.

I didn't want to make Henry feel worse than he did already about our money situation. My husband is one of the "white-collar men" whose salaries haven't kept pace with the mounting cost of living. I had been a private secretary, earning a comfortable living for myself, when we had married, and since the cost of everything had kept rising higher and higher I had sometimes hinted to Henry that I would be glad to take a position again, but he had always vetoed the idea strenuously. Henry was "old-fashioned," and proud. His wife should never have to "go to work"—so I had gone on skimping and scraping—and wearing "made-overs."

But the bitter experience of this Sunday morning was too much. I resolved as I walked homeward, that, Henry or no Henry, I was going to find a way to make extra money for clothes, and do it, at least until things took a turn for the better.

When I got home I was prepared to be cheerful as usual, but Henry was comfortably smoking and absorbed in his Sunday paper, and his contentment somehow irritated me terribly. To make matters worse he held up the magazine picture section of the paper as I came into the room, and remarked that he had never seen the girls wear "such good-looking duds as they do this year."

Henry is really a perfect dear and adores me, but he should have had more sense. He sometimes shows no more comprehension of a woman's pride than a carefree Airedale puppy. I lost my temper, snatched the paper from him, and cried:

"If you like to see nice clothes so much, why don't you buy your wife some of them?"

Then I rushed to my room, still carrying the magazine section of the paper, shut the door, and threw myself across the bed for a good cry. Henry came and knocked and spoke to me, but I wouldn't let him in.

After a while I sat up and idly began to turn the pages of the paper I had taken away from Henry. All of a sudden I sat up straighter and gasped. A woman was looking out of the page at me, holding a bank cheque in her hand, and across the top of the page were the words, "How I Make Money—Right at Home!"

I devoured every word of the advertisement. When I had finished I felt that I had found the work I was looking for. I resolved to write for the particulars, but to keep it a secret from my husband. After a while I went out and made up with him, got dinner ready, and we had a happy afternoon together. That night I mailed the coupon from the advertisement to the Auto Knitter Hosiery Company.

To make my story short, I found their prospectus so convincing and reasonable that I sent for and received an Auto Knitting outfit, including the wonderful little machine, the Auto Knitter.



"It helped us over the hard spots by turning spare hours into dollars."

I kept the machine in the bottom drawer of my bureau while Henry was in the house. While he was at the bank I used it every minute I could spare from my housework. At the end of a month I sent my first shipment of soft, warm, well knit wool socks to the company. By return mail came my first cheque—and oh joy! the thrill of the sight of that first cheque.

Well, I kept on making socks, sending regular shipments to the company, and before very long I presented myself before Henry in the pretty new accordion-pleated frock that I had seen in Taylor and Park's sale announcement in the papers.

His mouth opened and he just stared at me in admiration, without a word. Finally he managed to say:

"Where did you get it, Mary?"

"I earned it!" I replied brightly, not sure just how he would take the news.

Henry looked for a minute as if I had said I had stolen it. Then I made him sit down and hear what I had to say.

"Now listen, dear," I said, gently but firmly, "don't you think it is perfectly ridiculous for us to pretend that you earn enough money—just now? You will, of course, in time—but while things are so expensive, and your salary doesn't keep pace, isn't it fine that I can make this money for the clothes I need, and the little pleasures and necessities we couldn't afford otherwise?"

Then I made my final attack upon Henry's old-fashioned idea that "my wife doesn't have to work."

"You know as well as I do," I said, "that it is the middle class people who are having the struggle nowadays. Everybody knows it. Look at the married women who have taken business positions to help out their husbands! Nobody thinks the worse of them for it. Isn't my plan for making money in spare time at home, without neglecting you or little Helen, better than taking a position? Why, nobody needs to know a thing about it!"

That fetched Henry, as I was sure it would. He said:

"Well, you've been a 'contrary Mary'—but I guess you're right. Let's see how you do it?"

So I took the light, portable Auto Knitter out of the bureau drawer, quickly clamped it to the table, and showed Henry how it worked. I had had enough practice by that time so that I made a pair of socks so quick that Henry's eyes nearly popped out of his head.

"And you say the Auto Knitter Hosiery Company buys the socks from you?" he asked.

"Yes," I said, "they guarantee to always take every standard pair I make at a guaranteed price. And they pay the transportation charges on ten dozen pairs or over, besides sending me the yarn to replace the amount used for the socks I have sent them. So you see the yarn hasn't cost me anything since the first lot."

Henry was certainly astonished, and when he saw how fascinating the work was he said he had no objection to my continuing it. So I kept on Auto Knitting, sending the socks I made to the Auto Knitter Company and getting my cheques back promptly for every shipment.

The result was that I didn't have to go without any of the things I needed for myself or little Helen last fall and winter, and the Auto Knitter again helped to solve the clothes problem the following spring and summer.

All this without being obliged to touch a cent of what I call "the family money"—the money that Henry makes. He is succeeding much better now, but I still use the Auto Knitter regularly—sometimes making socks to send to Toronto, sometimes making them to sell to friends who have seen the strong, warm, long wearing Auto Knitter Hosiery and want some of it, and sometimes to make warm little knitted things for my little girl to wear.

A few evenings ago little Helen was riding on Henry's foot and she asked him to sing "a tune" for her, so he made this up, while he looked teasingly at me:

"Mary, Mary, quite contrary,  
How does your income grow?  
By Auto Knitting hosiery,  
And woolen socks all in a row!"

Henry hasn't forgotten that I took up Auto Knitting without asking his advice, but he is glad now that I did, for it helped us over the hard spots by turning spare hours into dollars.

Whenever I hear a woman complaining about the high cost of living and clothes, I always try to tell her how the Auto Knitter Company, an old, firmly established Canadian corporation, has an enormous market for good, honest, old-time wool socks, made by hand on the Auto Knitters of their home workers. Then I tell her, just as I am telling you, that the Auto Knitter Company will make a contract with each owner of a machine to pay her a liberal, guaranteed wage, on a piece-work basis.

This contract leaves you perfectly free—you can work for them as much as you want, or as little—spare time or full time—or not at all—yet for every shipment of socks you send them you get your cheque—promptly.

You are, of course, at liberty to dispose of the output of your Auto Knitter as you see fit, and you can also use the Auto Knitter to make, at a remarkably low cost, all the hosiery your family needs.

But remember this: There are absolutely no strings tied to the Wage Agreement; it is a straight out-and-out agreement to pay you a Fixed Wage on a piece-work basis—a good return for your services.

No matter where you live, I feel sure that you want to know all about the machine that has meant so much to me. By all means write to the Auto Knitter (Canada) Company, Dept. 292, 1870 Davenport Road, West Toronto, at once and find out about the pleasant occupation waiting for you—Auto Knitting. Find out what substantial amounts even a part of your spare time will earn for you.

I can never be thankful enough that I didn't put off writing for information about it that Sunday evening when I took the paper away from Henry, and opened it later at the Auto Knitter advertisement.

You will never regret writing for it, either. Send your name and address now and find out all the good things that are in store for you.

The Auto Knitter Hosiery (Canada) Co. Ltd.  
Dept. 292, 1870 Davenport Road,  
West Toronto, Ontario.

Send me full particulars about Making Money at Home with the Auto Knitter. I enclose three one-cent stamps postage to cover cost of mailing, etc. It is understood that this does not obligate me in any way.

Name .....

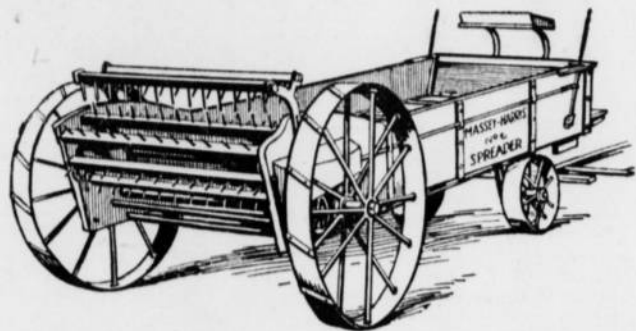
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Total Assurance in Force.....	\$6,308,433.00
Written During Year.....	1,393,240.00
Premiums Collected.....	149,774.56
Interest Collected.....	36,603.49
Total Assets.....	724,330.30
Surplus.....	272,820.32

Policies completing their first quinquennial period have been as heretofore allotted dividends which compare favorably with those of any company. There has been a substantial increase in the dividends allotted to policies completing their second dividend period.

The usual dividend of six per cent. has been declared to the Shareholders.

*A detailed report will be mailed on request.*

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R. W. CRAIG, K.C.....	Vice-President
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F. C. O'BRIEN.....	Secretary-Treasurer

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# Learning by Experience

*A Digest of the Results of Co-operative Agricultural Experiments Conducted by the Saskatchewan Field Husbandry Department—By Manley Champlin*

**D**URING the year 1921 an effort has been made to develop a system of co-operative experimental work in accordance with recommendations of the Royal Commission of Enquiry into Farming Conditions.

In order to systematize the work an organization was formed to be known as the Saskatchewan Field Husbandry Association. An organization meeting was held at the university in March. A constitution was adopted and the following officers were elected: Honorary president, W. J. Rutherford; president, E. G. Booth; vice-president, M. P. Tullis; vice-president, W. J. T. Warren; secretary-treasurer, Manley Champlin. These officers constitute the executive board. The position of secretary-treasurer is fixed by the constitution to be the head of the University Field Husbandry Department or a member of the field husbandry staff designated by him.

The overhead or office work is divided into two distinct parts as follows:

Part I. Co-operative experiments in trying new methods or in growing university seeds. This part of the work is carried by the University Field Husbandry Department.

Part II. Commercial seed production, including Canadian Seed Growers' Association inspection and issuance of a Saskatchewan seed list. This section is carried by the Department of Agriculture, field crops branch.

Any one interested in the agriculture of the province is eligible to membership. There are no dues as the work undertaken is of a public educational nature. Membership is conferred upon those who undertake to conduct experiments or to grow registered seeds and upon officials who are working for agricultural improvement. At this writing, December 1, there are 323 members. In conducting the seed inspection and registration, Canadian Seed Growers' Association rules are observed. Every effort is made to co-operate with the agricultural societies in the placement of seeds and other co-operative experiments.

It is planned to hold two meetings a year, one in the summer during Saskatoon exhibition week for the purpose of inspecting the university experimental fields and one in winter during the agricultural societies' convention week.

The summer meeting was held July 20, 1921, and was attended by 62 members.

### Co-operative Experiments

During the past season 441 tests were undertaken by 258 co-operators. These trials included growing grain in double and triple rows, growing Arctic sweet clover, Grimm alfalfa, Cossack alfalfa, corn for forage and silage, sunflowers for silage, Hannechen barley, Gerlach oats and other pedigreed seed grains, the trial of various grasses, alfalfa and sweet clover mixtures and in one case the establishment of a partial crop rotation system.

A few of these were inspected by field agents of the department of agriculture while en route judging field crop competitions. All were furnished report forms and requested to report on the experiments under way. A very satisfactory response resulted, a total of 135 reports being received to date. These reports enable us to learn whether or not the conclusions which we have arrived at as a result of experimental plot work at Saskatoon and on the Dominion experimental farms, will bear the test of actual farm practice on the farms of the province. Thus we may have greater confidence in our results and also learn of any districts where a method of culture or a variety of crop will be likely to fail or give poor results.

Results obtained from co-operative tests of this nature are not quantitative. They do not give comparative yields so that definite conclusions can be arrived at by arithmetic processes, but they do give results of a qualitative nature, based upon the observations of many different men working under varying conditions.

Aside from results reported, there are many who neglect to furnish any written report, for one reason or another, but who nevertheless have an interesting experience of their own which is often observed by their neighbors and thus serves a useful purpose, even though the results are not available at the central office. A summary of the results follows:

### Arctic Sweet Clover Experiment

The fields varied from one acre to five acres in size. Of 35 reporting 17 sowed with a nurse crop; six using wheat, eight oats, two flax and one barley. All but one secured good stands. The remaining 18 used no nurse crop and all but one secured good stands. No cases were reported where the nurse crop choked out the sweet clover. One failed to secure a stand due to hail and the other case was more difficult to explain but may have been due to putting the seed in a seed bed which was not firm enough.

In most instances this sowing represented a first attempt, so that 33 successful out of 35 reporting is excellent.

### Grimm vs. Cossack Alfalfa

In this test the fields were either one half acre or one acre in size, usually sown in rows 36 inches apart to increase seed. The two varieties were sown close together in order to compare them more easily. Of 13 reporting on Cossack, nine secured a good stand; the remaining four a poor stand. Of 14 reporting on Grimm, all but two obtained a good stand.

As this is the first year of the test very little difference could be noted in the two varieties. Ten of these tests were sown with nurse crops, the remainder without. No case was reported where the nurse crop choked the alfalfa, but the consensus of opinion favored sowing without a nurse crop or with a very light one in order to avoid this danger in case the season should be less favorable and to give the alfalfa a better chance to start.

### Pedigreed Grain Experiments

Two unfavorable reports on a new strain of wheat which was sent out for trial under the name Redhawk were the only negative reports received. These reports helped confirm our fear that this strain would not prove to be as good as Marquis.

Reports on Ruby, Marquis and Kurbanka, though few in number, were all favorable.

Eight reports on Hannechen barley were uniformly favorable, some reporting yields of 10 bushels more per acre than other barley on similar land. Only one report was received on O.A.C. 21 barley.

Five reports on Gerlach oats were uniformly favorable to this new variety.

Only two reports each from the university Victory and Banner oats were received. One plot of Victory was hailed. The other was ruined by drought. The Banner variety was more fortunate and was favorably reported in each case.

### Grass Seeding Experiments

Six reports from those who tried seeding brome grass, western rye grass and combinations were received. Among these, there were two in the southwestern district who secured poor stands, due apparently to protracted drought. The remainder secured fair to good stands. One favorable report on the growing of red top and timothy was received from the northern district near St. Walburg.

### Corn Experiments

The corn experimental work has been conducted under a special fund and a bulletin is now in the press detailing the results.

In brief, it may be said that corn tests have proved uniformly successful, every co-operator reporting satisfactory yields of from two to four tons of dry weight per acre.

### Summerfallow Substitutes

Several reports on the growing of grain in rows were received. Oats and



barley responded to this method of culture better, on the whole, than wheat. The plantings varied in size from 10 to 50 acres. In some cases double rows 36 inches apart and in other cases triple rows 30 inches apart were used. Best yields came from the triple rows, 30 inches apart but it is not known yet whether the triple rows will make as good a fallow substitute as the double rows. No reports of serious lodging or late maturing came to hand but one co-operator near Davidson reported trouble with uneven ripening of his oats. This, however, would make little difference where the oats are to be cut for sheaf feed.

#### Conclusion

Summing up the situation after our first year's work with co-operative experiments, we feel confident that the work has been worth while. It has shown that Arctic sweet clover, Grimm and Cossack alfalfa and corn were grown successfully, that grain, particularly oats, was grown as a fallow substitute in cultivated rows by a number of folks and that pedigreed seeds have given uniformly favorable returns.

#### More About Hubam

Considerable correspondence about hubam has come into The Guide office since the article on that subject appeared in The Guide issue of October 19. Mr. McCulloch, who grew the crop which furnished the illustrations used, thinks the article has not done justice to hubam, insofar as it stated that this crop has far less leafage than the biennial sorts of sweet clover (the estimate formerly given was that the biennial produced 80 per cent. more leafage than the annual variety). The authority quoted was Prof. Southworth, but it is only fair to that gentleman to repeat what was said about the reluctance of Canadian experimenters to pass a definite opinion at this time on hubam. Prof. Southworth's estimate was given offhand in a telephone conversation and therefore he deserves the right to revise it after more mature consideration should he care to do so.

The following letter from E. A. Weir is quoted in its entirety:

"I was very keenly interested in the article, Hubam—a New Clover, appearing in your issue of October 19. You have done a real service by calling public attention to this plant, for it is one of great possibilities to Western Canada, I believe. I have known of it for some time, and this summer had opportunity of observing its growth fairly closely on the farm from which the illustrations for your article were secured.

"I have taken the liberty of writing because I have always been immensely interested in clovers, and because I think you have overlooked the greatest feature about this plant. You mention: 'As we have not yet reached the stage in agricultural development when green manuring crops are a consideration, it will only be valued for its comparative yield of forage.' I believe, provided it will grow satisfactorily with a nurse crop, that it is as a green manure that one of its greatest and most immediate uses will be found.

#### An Ontario Experience

"I was raised on a rather sandy farm in Ontario, where only the most careful farming and considerable frugality wrung a living from the soil. There were many other similar farms in the district. There were two farmers, however, who consistently, in and out of season, grew clover until the soil was so inoculated that they never failed to get 'a catch.' I have repeatedly seen them turn under with the plow crops over two feet high of the most beautiful clover one could wish to see. It looked foolish to some people, but they never failed to cut 40 bushels of wheat or 50 or more bushels of barley, not for one year, but for several years after. Their fields after harvest were always green with clover higher than the stubble. Where others made only a living they made a competence. The strange thing was the length of time it took many of their neighbors to notice this.

"From a production standpoint the dry areas south of the C.P.R. from Brandon west to the Rockies (I speak in a general sense) presents our greatest problem. Farmers that ten, yes, five

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"Experience" and "Service"—you can benefit from both if you will fill out and mail the coupon to us to-day.

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At last you are offered a crawler-type tractor which does all farm jobs—even cultivates—and which sells at a price you can well afford.

The Cletrac "F" develops remarkable pulling power; plows 6 to 8 acres a day; discs 15 to 20; harrows 20 to 25; furnishes perfect power for all ordinary belt work and haulage jobs, and handles orchard work and the cultivation of row crops in an ideal way. The only crawler-type tractor which travels between the rows and pushes the cultivator from behind.

Cletrac "F" is simple, compact and easy to operate. It is 83 inches long, 32 inches wide and 50 inches high. It weighs only 1,820 pounds. Lubrication of all parts is automatic. It has only one place to oil. Its dependable, four-cylinder motor burns coal oil (kerosene) perfectly. It is the acme of handiness. There is nothing to get out of order or cause trouble.

Cletrac "W," which sold last year at \$1,710, is now \$1,445. The same substantial reduction is represented in the price at which our new model "F" is offered, \$895. (Prices Windsor, Ont. Sales and import tax extra.)

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years ago in these districts were comfortable are today in most serious circumstances. Many, during the last two or three years, have left the country or moved farther north, while a vast number have become so deeply involved in debt that they cannot move away. Two years ago I saw a section of wheat at Waskada, Manitoba, thresh three bushels, and a half section of summerfallow thresh six bushels per acre, and this is only typical of or little worse than a vast proportion of the area referred to. Comparative statistics of the crop yields and livestock kept in the south-western crop district of Manitoba make a most startling picture of conditions in that area.

### Humus Needed in Soil

"What is the reason? Mainly a lack of moisture-holding capacity of the soil. It is true soil analysis has found some other elements somewhat depleted where cultivation has gone on for years, but even if all the land were under cultivation this would be of very minor importance compared with the lack of humus. It is this lack of a binding element that results in the terrific soil drifting that makes summerfallowing a questionable procedure at any time, and more questionable every time it has to be repeated to keep down weeds. The fibre, not the fertility so much, has become so exhausted in this land that water runs through it or is sucked up by the winds, and crops that up to the middle of June look as good as anywhere else wilt before one's eyes, or the first hot wind in July turns white the heads as soon as the crop is nicely shot out.

"The ordinary grasses are of little permanent value for dealing with this problem. Two years of timothy growing necessitates a year of summerfallow under ordinary conditions to get enough moisture back in the land to produce a crop, and this summerfallowing again helps to exhaust the fibre produced by the grass crop.

"What is the most probable solution? Without doubt, clover. Agricultural colleges have been trying to find a red clover that would survive the winter here satisfactorily, and are making some progress. Biennial sweet clover has been the best bet so far, but hubam, I believe, is the most promising crop yet. It produces an enormous leaf crop—I say this from actual observation—and would furnish not only a great amount of pasture were it required, but a tremendous amount of green manure of the very best kind, and the root development, with its leguminous nitrogen gathering power is considerable. I believe it would ultimately work wonders in the dry areas, and careful consideration should be given to its introduction there next year, under favorable conditions, by those charged with responsibility for assisting these districts.

### Why Ordinary Grasses Fail

"Where only a small quantity of seed is required per acre, when the price gets somewhat less there is no reason why farmers in the dry areas should not sow large acreages of this crop, and plow it under as green manure where it would act as a sponge and absorb enough moisture, if such fell, to carry the next grain crop through to maturity. Someone may say: 'But fall rye or oats or other crop of this kind could be used equally well.' Such crops produce only a fraction of the top growth, there is nothing to the roots, and they are not leguminous. Clover is the crop par excellence for this purpose. As I said before, hubam produces a heavy leaf growth that continues green late into the season, and it would not only produce a rich, heavy hay crop but could be cut green, I believe, for mixing with other crops to fill the silo, as some are now doing with alfalfa.

"Some idea of the enormous market for this seed may be gathered from a statement made by E. C. Eckhart, head of the Farm Bureau Federation of Illinois, to a well-known farmer friend of mine a year ago in Winnipeg, when he said: 'If this crop pans out as we hope it will the state of Illinois alone will require 1,200 car loads of seed every year.'"

### Taxes in Farm Rental Agreement

Q.—What is the usual rent for a grain farm? This is the proposition which has been made to me: I am to furnish the horses and machinery; the other party pays for all breaking while working, and leaves



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Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade to bring you top prices. "Dandelion Butter Color" costs nothing because each ounce used adds ounce of weight to butter. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Purely vegetable, harmless, meets all food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color butter-milk. Absolutely tasteless.

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A typical case—for a majority of Ford cold-weather troubles are traceable to worn-out, cheap, or tricky timers. The prevention and remedy are obvious.

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But be sure you get the genuine—there are many imitations. Look for the name, "Milwaukee," on shell and brush assembly. Sold by garages, auto supply and hardware dealers everywhere.

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machinery in as good repair as when received, except for ordinary wear and depreciation. I am to supply feed and seed, but the other party is to leave that much there at the expiry of the rental term. Renter is to leave 100 acres in summer-fallow, the same amount as at present, (the land is now worked in three-crop rotation). We are to go half on taxes, half on threshing, and the renter is to deliver my grain to the elevator, which is four miles distant. Do you think that this sort of a deal would be fair to both of us?

—S.M., Alta.

In reply to the attached enquiry: Grain farms in Western Canada are usually rented on a share plan whereby the renter gets either one-third or one-half of the crop. Under the one-third share plan the tenant furnishes all the labor, seed, and pays all harvesting and threshing costs. He also delivers the owner's grain at the local elevator free of charge, unless the haul is long. Under the half-share plan the owner, in addition to furnishing the land, supplies the seed and pays half of the twine and cash threshing bills; the tenant as under the one-third share plan delivers the owner's grain at the market. If hay is put up on shares it is usually on the half-share arrangement. There are many variations from these two-share rental plans, particularly with regard to the contribution made by the owner and tenant to the cost of production.

Under the plan outlined in the enquiry it would appear that the tenant pays for all the feed and seed; the owner simply lends him sufficient until a new crop is produced. I assume that the crop will be divided on a half-share basis. As a whole this seems a just arrangement. However, it is not customary for the tenant to pay any part of the taxes. As near as can be determined from the information given the owner should pay all the taxes in this case, as this would more nearly divide the expenses of production equally between the two parties. Some question might arise with regard to summer-fallow. However, if it is essential to profitable crop production and the tenant has summerfallow land for his crops, he should summerfallow the same amount for the next year. In some localities, where summerfallow is not a regularly established practice, the tenant gets some remuneration for the summerfallow which is done, particularly if he has no summerfallow land for his own crops.

### Different Drills Compared

Q.—Can you tell me of experiments with single and double disc drills, with and without presses? If so, could you forward me a copy of the results as soon as possible?

Thanking you in anticipation of an early reply, I remain.—C.T.T.

A.—The use of the different kinds of drill depends so much on the type of soil, that experiments conducted on uniform types of soil do not give very definite information. For example, the press drills are good for light, sandy soils, the double disc drills are good on clean loam soils, and the single disc drills have better penetration and are good on heavy soils or soils with considerable trash or stubble on them.

### Black End in Durum Wheat

Q.—Would you please identify the blemish on the enclosed sample of grain. This grain is from a selection of Kubanka wheat grown in my garden.—J.F.A.

A.—The sample of Kubanka wheat which you sent to me has the disease known as Black End. This disease is quite common in durum wheat. There is no practical method which can be used to prevent it except to see that wheat does not grow on wheat, rye or barley ground.

Experimenters are working with certain methods of treating the seed at the present time, which seem to prove effective so far as killing the disease is concerned, but the difficulty will be to make the methods practical so that they can be used on farms. The principle underlying these methods is to apply heat at exact temperatures to the seed grain, sufficient to kill the disease without killing the seed itself.

By carefully cleaning the seed, to blow out the light kernels and pickling with formaldehyde in the usual way, you will be able to keep this disease at a minimum. It has never been known to injure a crop very seriously.

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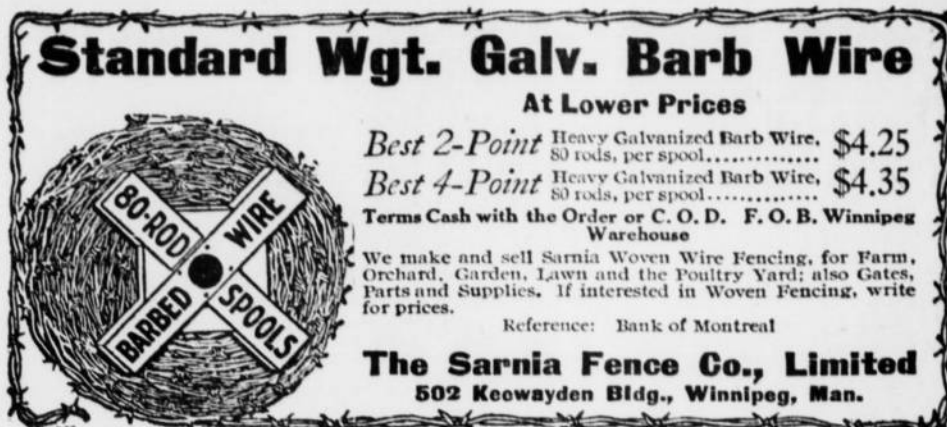
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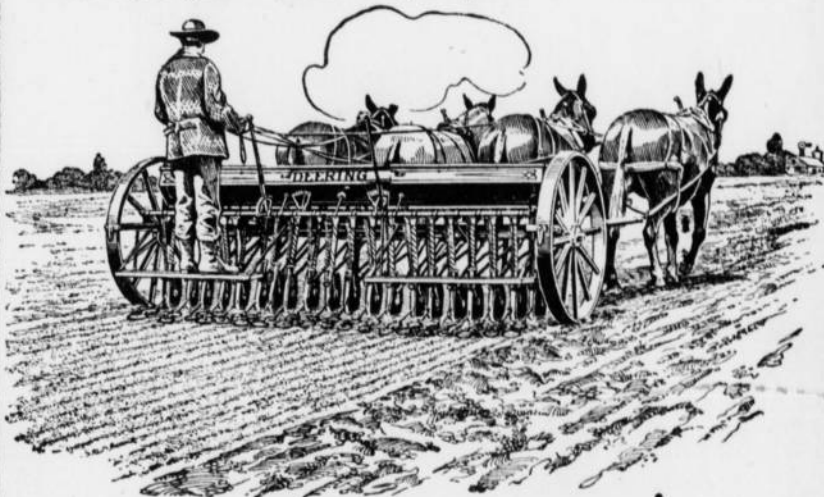
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are built especially for the Canadian northwest. They have been used in this section of the country for many years and continue to be the favorites because they do their work well, are light in draft and durable in construction. They are equipped with every convenience and adjustment to enable the operator to meet the peculiar conditions on his farm.

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# Provincial Association Notes

## Manitoba

### CARING FOR SOCIAL NECESSITIES

In spite of hard times and their discouragements our northern locals are manfully holding the fort. Valpo, recognizing the value of getting the people together, is putting on a varied series of entertainments during the winter months. For January it took the form of a box social and dance and was well attended. An encouraging feature of the work is the co-operative unity which exists among the members. With all pulling together as they are doing they expect to make 1922 a good year.

At a recent meeting the local put itself on record as backing the Wheat Pool idea. Valpo will be further heard from as the year advances.

### PINE CREEK RESURRECTION

Josiah Bennett reports that Pine Creek, in spite of forty below temperatures and other minor discouragements, has arisen from the dead. The truth of course is that no U.F.M. local could remain comfortably dead with Mr. Bennett in the neighborhood. They went to church, and had twelve members enroll and they arranged for a social at the Bennett home on January 24. This came off according to schedule and there was a high time. Sixteen members joined up and they elected the following officers: President, Herb Hughson; vice-president, R. K. Bennett; secretary, Samuel Graham; directors, Josiah Bennett, Mrs. Bennett and Alex Livingstone.

Another social evening and debate are arranged for and Pine Creek will continue on the map in a very active way for some time to come. Mr. Bennett is looking forward to organizing new locals at Hill school and at Melvin school, and hopes to do something to revive the Springbrook organization. Instead of being on the shelf Josiah Bennett is on the war path and will be one of the aggressive and effective forces in the year's work. Is there any

reason why there should not be a Josiah Bennett—or a worker of his type—in every U.F.M.? Will you be Josiah Bennett for your local?

### SOUTH ANTLER RESOLUTION

South Antler is alive and active. In spite of all economic handicaps they are enrolling their membership for the current year and will continue to be an active force in the community.

At a recent meeting the local passed the following resolution of confidence in the Progressive group.

"South Antler U.F.M. local of Souris constituency greatly approves of the decision of the leaders of the Progressive Party in not joining the other groups to form a government of which they would be a very small minority.

"That we appreciate the decision, for we see in it a desire on the part of our leaders, for legislation, and not the spoils of office.

"Therefore we wish to express our confidence in the Progressive group, in this democratic action."—J.B.E.

### KENTON GET-TOGETHER

Kenton local U.F.M. has elected the following officers for 1922: President, Geo. Jones; vice-president, Gordon Hunter; secretary, J. A. Cumming; directors, G. A. Kent, E. Thomlinson, John Cumming, C. Hunter, Norman McNiven, D. H. McKay.

The new president called a get-together meeting on Saturday January 28, and was rewarded with a good turn out of members. The president gave a very inspiring address and pointed out the great need of this get-together movement. The meeting was then thrown open for discussion and it was decided that the first step to attain this object was to have a special drive to try and increase our membership. The following canvassers were elected:

District No. 1.—Geo. Jones and D. Pater-

District No. 2.—I. Cormack and J. Crowley.

District No. 3.—Wm. Hudson and D. McKay.

District No. 4.—G. Hunter and J. A. Cumming.

District No. 5.—F. J. Gould, John Hunter and A. White.

The scales committee was then called upon to give a report. The work still required to complete the installing of the scales was discussed and it was decided to hold a "bee" just before seeding started. Kenton farmers will then be most fortunate in having a set of up-to-date scales right at the stock yards.

District canvassers were asked to have their reports ready for the next meeting to be held on February 11.—J.A.C.

### BERESFORD U.F.M.

The delegates from this local gave their report of the convention proceedings at a special meeting on Saturday, February 4, and were much impressed with the enthusiasm and spirit of determination of the members to advance the aims of the association and were sure that all who attend a convention are thereafter more earnest believers and workers in and for the furtherance of the Farmers' Movement. The open discussion of the affairs, business methods, salaries etc. of the United Grain Growers Ltd., was favorably commented on, also the decision to have such a gathering at each convention. Steps were taken to place a copy of the president's Get Together appeal in the hands of every farmer in the district as an aid to enlisting new members by showing what the U.F.M. has accomplished in the past.

A hearty vote of congratulation was extended to W. G. Rathwell, newly elected vice-president, who was a member of this local.

### Saskatchewan

#### GETTING STARTED

The farmers of the Prelate district, Saskatchewan, are realizing the necessity for organization, and are attempting to form a local at that point. This is a welcome sign of the times. There is no doubt that circumstances will show farmers all over the province the need of the Grain Growers' Association in their fight with the forces against them, and the sooner those who are at present standing alone become organized the better. Carl Carpenter writes the Central office of the association at Regina as follows:

"Some of us are going to attempt to form a local at our schoolhouse here, which is south of town. I have forgotten the name of our district organizer, whose headquarters are at Swift Current, and so I am writing to you for any information which you can give me. Please send me a copy of the constitution and full instructions for organizing a local, and also whether or not the district organizer has to be present. If so, please forward my letter to our district organizer.

"An immediate reply would be much appreciated, as we are at work now in our neighborhood, sounding out the farmers, and trying to get them together on the proposition. Thanking you in advance for any help you may be able to give us in this matter."

To this letter the following reply was sent:—"We are glad to find from your letter of January 17, that you intend to organize a local of the association at your point. The name of the district director is Mike McLachlan, of Swift Current. We

would advise you to get in touch with him in regard to this matter. It is not necessary, of course, to await a visit from him. You may yourself go forward and organize the local and to enable you to do this we are forwarding you, by this mail, all literature for the purpose.

"We trust you will have success and that we shall have a strong local at your point in the near future."

### WHY FARMERS SHOULD JOIN

A request was recently received at the Central office of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association from W. H. Frautz, secretary of the Dafoe G.G.A., for a quantity of literature, and a helpful letter which he might put before the annual meeting of the local, giving some reasons why membership in the local should be maintained. Seeing that Dafoe local includes in its membership nearly fifty who are life members of the association, several of whom have become such within the last few days, it would seem that the heart of the local was already sound. In reply to the secretary's request, however, a letter was forwarded which read in part as follows:

"We are forwarding you under separate cover a quantity of literature which will help you in your efforts to keep your local on a good strong footing. We would especially draw your attention to pamphlet No. 7, entitled, Does It Pay? which places before the reader an array of facts which ought to be sufficient to convince the most sceptical of the value of the association to the farmers of the province. It is a record of things actually accomplished of which few organizations can boast, and of which every member of the association needs to be proud.

### A Critical Time

"No association of course can live only on its past. It must also be a present help, and that is the true reason why every farmer in the province should join and be loyal to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Most people have a tendency to believe that the times through which they are passing are the most important in the world's history, but we venture to believe that this can be said more truly of the present than of any past period. The whole world is passing through a severe testing time, and unless the farmers of the province get together and hold together at this crucial period nothing but disaster can be the result. First and foremost there is the great question of wheat marketing, on which farmers should be able to speak with a united voice; there is also the very vital question as to whether farmers shall in the future have a larger share in the government of the country through membership of the provincial legislature and the federal parliament. There is a whole host of questions in which farmers should have a much larger measure of control than they now possess, and the only hope that farmers have of being able to secure the many reforms they need is to become and to remain organized in one strong united body. The great interests recognize the necessity of organization from their own point of view, which is one of the chief reasons why they so often come out on top. We trust therefore that the farmers, not only in your vicinity, but all over the province will learn the lesson and maintain their organization at the peak of efficiency."

### PLANNING AND WORKING

John Holmes, of Asquith, director of District No. 6, is one of those enthusiastic souls to whom the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association owes more than it can ever repay. In writing the Central office recently he said: "I am contemplating mapping out a circle of locals for each sub-organizer, and asking him to take oversight of such and report to you. In this way the work should be pretty well covered. I would not minimize, however, the difficulty before us. The rural districts generally are worse off than for several years, and many, while in sympathy with the movement, may suspend subscriptions meanwhile."

While looking to sub-organizers to take up their share of the burden, however, both Mr. Holmes and his wife, who is the director of the same district of the women's section, are anxious to do what lies in their power, and wish to make it known that they are both ready and willing to visit any local in their district wishing to secure their help, so far as it is possible to do so. We hope that locals in need of assistance will bear this in mind, remembering that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

### CLEARWATER LOCAL

"With all the distressing times at present many members still see a silver lining in the clouds." So said S. Luchsinger, the secretary of the Clearwater local of the S.G.G.A., a few days ago in sending in a report of the annual meeting of the local.

Mr. Luchsinger reports that there has been some friction among the members owing to a little looseness in conducting the business of the local. The difficulty, however, seems to have been surmounted as he states they have now hopes of success in the future.

The following officers were elected at the meeting for the year 1922: President, R. Smith; vice-president, Thomas Closs; directors, P. McGregor and R. Stephenson; secretary-treasurer, S. Luchsinger.

### ORGANIZATION AND EDUCATION

There is evidently an awakening on the part of the farmers around Bethune to the importance of strengthening the organized farmers' movement. There are already two locals in the neighborhood of Bethune, but apparently the southern portion of the district is still unprovided for. From the tone of the letter which follows, however, there

Continued on Page 21



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# The Land Problem

By John Kennedy

**I**T is the landless man and the manless land which is the great problem of today. Just so long as that condition exists, just so long will the present economic conditions continue with 85 to 90 per cent. of our agricultural land in the four western provinces lying idle. Just why does such a condition exist? That is the great question to decide, and until that question is decided and realized to the full extent, there will be no remedy in sight.

The cause is land monopoly, which permits of land speculation, brought about by indirect taxation. Then the remedy must be—stop speculation in land. We hear the alarming cry of speculation in wheat. If it is a crime to speculate in wheat, the production of man, then I ask in the name of all that is good, what crime must it be to permit speculation in land, which is not the production of man but is the production of Divine Providence for the use of all men in their time, and it is the most heinous crime of the ages than any man who is a law-abiding citizen should be done out of the birthright which was his when he came into the world by the will of Divine Providence. It is morally wrong for any human law to take from any man his birthright, and no law created by man can make it morally right.

## The Remedy

There is only one remedy, and that is direct taxation of the growing values of all natural resources, including land values. Take the growing values of land into the public treasury for the benefit of those who created those values, which does not necessarily take the land from any person, but allows them to hold the land as long as they see fit and so desire. But if we are to do justice to all people, we must take the growing values into the public treasury and use those values for governmental expenditure. That's where it belongs and it does not belong elsewhere.

By taking the growing values of all lands not in use, farm lands or city lots, into the public treasury by a sound method of direct taxation on all idle lands and city lots, then it will not be necessary to tax business in any form or in any way. Those values created by the community will take care of all community work of every nature and kind.

That brings us to the indirect method of taxation, which is made operative by the tariff tax for the enrichment of the beneficiaries of the protective system under which we are living today. This indirect, invisible method of taxation is, in the main, what is driving men off the land, and the same tax is preventing men from going on the land. Until that tax is removed, the declining situation in agriculture will not improve.

## Replace Tariff Tax

The removal of the tariff tax on all things necessary in the work of agriculture and the wage-earning people is, therefore, essential, the deficiency for federal treasury purposes to be collected by a direct tax on all idle lands. That will bring the idle land within reach of the men who cannot afford to go on land under present conditions, and will also stop the move from the land which is taking place at the present time. Nothing else will stop this move. No business can prosper so long as agriculture is not on a paying basis. It is not a matter of what we receive for our products that counts so much, but what it costs to produce those products.

It is a well-known fact that it costs too much to produce farm products, but apparently it is not well known by the people what the cause is. That brings us to the crux of the whole situation. The main cause of costly production on the farm is the indirect tax that is collected on everything we buy. Take a farmer who buys one thousand dollars worth of necessities on the farm in a year—and at the end of the year he has received between six and seven hundred dollars' worth of goods and gets between three and four hundred dollars' worth of tariff tax.

The change from the present system of indirect taxation to the system of direct taxation on the growing values of all natural resources, including all lands, and confined at first mostly to idle lands, will place five times or more, the amount in the federal treasury that the tariff tax places there now. A direct tax would place on the land from one to two hundred thousand men that are to be found in our cities, towns and villages, and hundreds more that are working as farm laborers and other work as well. These men are quite capable of making a success in working our idle land if given a fair chance, and a fair chance to them and to our men now on

the land would be the only immigration policy necessary to encourage men from other fields to come to our idle lands. Nothing succeeds like success. The point I desire to make is the fact that there is four or five times as much to be gained by bringing the cost of production down to a just and fair point by the removal of the tariff tax, which will reduce the cost of the necessities in agricultural production and reduce the price of idle land at the same time to half what it is at present. Of course we will have the roar of the idle land owner, but what is in sight for those men under the present conditions? Nothing but loss. If we do not all know now that we cannot get men to go on land under the present economic conditions, we certainly should know, and worse still, many of those who are there cannot make it go.

It is very nice to listen to the advice of those wise men who give the farmers so much free advice, and that is all the farmer may expect from the man who believes it right and just to speculate in Mother Earth. If agriculture is to prosper, we must stop speculation in what Divine Providence placed here for the use of all men, and not just for some men.

A fair and just method of direct taxation would take all the speculative value into the public treasury for the benefit of all people, and no longer allow it to go, as it does at present, to people who do not create any of that value. One hundred thousand men on the idle land that we have in abundance, under fair conditions, would put our railways on a paying basis, and would go a long way in helping to pay off the war debt, would release towns and cities of an

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idle class; and the demands of those one hundred thousand farmers would give work to thousands of artisans and all other classes, and every business man in Canada would have more business to do. Every man who wishes to labor for others would have more to do. It would help all people who have to work for a living. Those who do not have to work for a living would be able to take care of themselves. Our contract is to provide a square deal for those who must work for a living, be they agriculturists or men and women employed in other occupations. The present economic conditions will continue just as they are, so long as the present method of indirect taxation continues.

### Railways Break Agreements

Continued from Page 7

charges unprofitable, and the Railway Commission eventually authorized what was known as the fifteen per cent. advance which became effective March 15, 1918. In this award the Railway Commission disregarded the Manitoba agreement. It recognized the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, however, and the general increase of fifteen per cent. was limited by its application. The result so far as grain and flour were concerned, was to restore the rates existing prior to the Manitoba agreement, given above.

#### The "Joker" Clause

In justification of its action in setting aside the Manitoba agreement, the Railway Commission referred to a section in chapter 53 of the Dominion Statutes of 1901, the statute ratifying the Manitoba agreement, which reads as follows:

"(3) Nothing in this act or in the indentures contained in the schedules thereto, or done in pursuance of this act or the said indentures, shall—

"(a) divest or limit, temporarily or otherwise, the rights or powers (under existing or future legislation of the parliament of Canada) of the Governor-in-Council or of the railway committee of the Privy Council, or of any commission or other authority, respecting any matter or obligation or duty. . ."

This section it is contended gives the Railway Commission power at any time to over-ride the Manitoba agreement. Whether this contention is sound or not has never been determined by the courts, but eminent legal opinions agree with the Railway Commission on the point, and it is significant that the Manitoba government which is very actively engaged in the fight for lower freight rates is not at the present time making any claim that it has the right to fix freight rates on the C.N.R.

#### Order-in-Council Government

The Crow's Nest Pass agreement still stood, however, and was an effectual barrier against the further increases which the railways were demanding. The Dominion government speedily came to their rescue. Under the War Measures Act of 1914 the government had practically all the powers ordinarily invested in parliament, and an order-in-council was passed which became effective August 12, 1918, setting aside the restrictions imposed by the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, and authorizing an advance of 25 per cent. to take the place of the 15 per cent. advance granted earlier in the year.

This made the rates on grain to Fort William and Port Arthur from the points previously tabulated as follows:

	Per 100 lbs.
From Winnipeg .....	14c
" Brandon .....	17½c
" Virden .....	19½c
" Qu'Appelle .....	23c
" Moose Jaw .....	24c
" Swift Current .....	26c
" Medicine Hat .....	28c
" Calgary .....	30c

#### Another Increase

These rates remained effective for two years. The railways, however, were still clamoring for higher rates, and the Railway Commission eventually granted the 35 per cent. increase which was effective from September 13, 1920, to January 1, 1921. Rates on grain to

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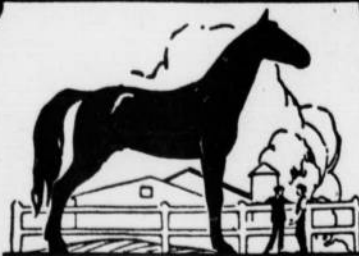
Summary of Tenth Annual Report for Year Ending Dec. 31, 1921

Assurance in Force .....	\$4,835,871.00
New and Revived .....	1,277,550.00
Total Income .....	184,481.12
Assets .....	454,213.71
Reserve on Business in Force .....	365,766.00
Death Claims .....	13,675.00
Surplus .....	80,782.77
Average Interest Rate .....	6.61%

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Fort William and Port Arthur under this award were as follows:

	Per 100 lbs.
From Winnipeg	19c
" Brandon	23½c
" Virden	26½
" Qu'Appelle	31c
" Moose Jaw	32½c
" Swift Current	35c
" Medicine Hat	38c
" Calgary	40½c

The War Measures Act and all Orders-in-Council issued under its authority had by this time expired, and if parliament had not interfered not only would this increase have been impossible, but all other increases on commodities covered by the Crow's Nest Pass agreement (including grain and flour from the West) granted since March 15, 1918, would have been wiped out.

#### A Scrap of Paper

In the parliamentary session of 1919, however, the Railway Act was revised and consolidated and a clause was inserted which had a very far-reaching effect, and which it is safe to say is costing the people of Western Canada millions of dollars every month. This clause, sub-section 5 of section 325, makes a scrap of paper of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, for which the Dominion government paid over \$3,400,000 of the people's money, and gave the Railway Commission power to ignore all acts of the Dominion parliament restricting railway charges. The sub-section as it originally came before the House of Commons read as follows:

"(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of section three the powers given to the Board under this Act to fix, determine and enforce just and reasonable rates, and to change and alter rates as changing conditions or cost of transportation may from time to time require, shall not be limited or in any manner affected by the provisions of any act of the parliament of Canada, whether general in application or special and relating only to any specific railway or railways, and the Board shall not excuse any charge of unjust discrimination, whether practiced against shippers, consignees or localities, or of undue or unreasonable preference, on the ground that such discrimination or preference is justified or required by any agreement made or entered into by the company."

#### Discussed in Parliament

The significance of this amendment was called to the attention of the House of Commons by W. G. McQuarrie, M.P., for New Westminster, and the injustice which it would impose upon the western provinces was fully laid before the House. Mr. McQuarrie's protest was supported by the late R. L. Richardson (Springfield), W. F. Maclean (South York) and others, and Sir Robert Borden, then premier, was sufficiently impressed to admit that there might be some force in a proposal that a railway company that had agreed to carry freight at a fixed rate in return for certain advantages, might be called upon to compensate those who had given the consideration. The discussion, through a peculiar combination of circumstances, took place after the sub-section had been passed by the House, but the premier intimated that he would not be disappointed if the Senate should think fit to limit the application of the sub-section to two or three years.

In the Senate the fight against the clause was carried on with vigor by Senator Watson, of Portage la Prairie, and it was eventually carried with the addition of the words: "Provided that this sub-section shall remain in force only during the period of three years from and after the date of the passing of this act."

#### A Fight Ahead

The act was assented to on July 7, 1919, and consequently ceases to have effect in July 1922. If it is not revived the Crow's Nest Pass agreement will again have effect, and freight rates on grain and flour from the West, as well as on the specified commodities moving from the East to the West will go back to the levels provided for in that agreement, the freight rate on grain from Winnipeg being reduced from 17 cents to 12 cents, and from Calgary from 36 cents to 26. It is to be expected that the railways will make every effort to

secure the re-enactment of the clause which permits them, with the assistance of the Railway Commission, to break their solemn contract with the Dominion of Canada made on behalf of the people of the West. It is up to the people and their representatives in parliament to see that the betrayal of their interests in 1919 is not repeated.


#### Co-operation

Answering the question "Why do you believe in co-operation?" James Deans, the veteran Scottish co-operator, said: "Because co-operative trading is the only commercial concern that recognizes and advocates the unity of human interest—a mutual and fraternal


relationship that exists between man and man, and which ought to permeate all the relationships of human society."



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## The Sauce Pan falls from Favor

"What's wrong with you?" sang out the enameled ware kettle to a brilliant, silvery sauce pan hanging on a hook behind the stove. "I haven't seen you on the stove for weeks. Anything wrong?"

"Everything's wrong," sighed the brilliant sauce pan. "Mistress says she's tired of having to scour and rub and polish me every time she uses me. I guess I'm too hard to keep clean."

"My little nephew, SMP Sauce Pan, seems to have your job now," sang the kettle.

"Yes," said the silvery sauce pan sadly. "Mistress says she prefers SMP Enameled Ware, because she can clean it in a jiffy, even after the greasiest frying or boiling. I guess I'm on the shelf, all right!"

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# The Countrywoman

## The Social Service Council

FOR the first time since its institution, the Social Service Council of Canada met in convention west of the Great Lakes. This year the 14th annual meeting of the council was held in Winnipeg, during the latter part of January.

Very important reports were considered by the delegates in attendance, who represented a large number of the organizations which are in affiliation with the Social Service Council. These reports covered Child Welfare, The Family, Industrial Life and Immigration, Criminology, Motion Pictures, Indian Affairs, Social Hygiene and Legislation. A three-days' conference was not sufficient for any lengthy discussions on the heavy reports which were presented, but these reports will form an excellent basis of study for the provincial councils and for the organizations affiliated with the council for the coming year. In commenting on the reports we can only deal very briefly with the main recommendations arising out of these reports. Some of the recommendations had to be tabled, as the rule of the council is that when the majority of any one unit objects the council cannot take action on that matter. On this account a clear estimate of all the deliberations of the council cannot be gained by merely considering what actually passed.

The Child Welfare report gave fully the infant mortality rates for seven of the nine provinces of the Dominion. While these statistics are as yet incomplete, they are as nearly correct as it is possible to get them at the present time, and form an admirable beginning of a scientific study of one of Canada's vital problems. A recommendation embodied in the report and accepted by the council was that pressure be brought to bear on the federal and different provincial governments to establish better medical and nursing facilities in the outlying districts.

In the report on The Family, in view of the diversified opinion on the question of a health certificate before marriage, the council did not take any further action but re-endorsed the principle of the fitness of body and mind preceding marriage.

Considerable space was devoted to the question of family desertion. From replies to questions sent out it appeared that many of the larger centres in Canada favored the establishment of a Court of Domestic Relations, a sort of a social clinic, where an effort would be made to unite families where either the mother or father had deserted. It was recommended that the Social Service Council ascertain what legislative action would be necessary to establish such courts throughout Canada. An explanation of, and the reason for the failure of ratification of, the Extradition Treaty for family deserters was given. A part of the report was devoted to the special report on the marriage of a woman with her deceased husband's brother. Such a marriage, under the present Canadian laws, is illegal. No action was taken on the matter at the request of the Church of England unit. The section of the report on divorce was a very lengthy one and covered nearly 100 pages, and went fully into the history of divorce in other countries, and existing marriage laws in Canada. Statistics were given of the records of divorce in Canada under the old and new legislation and opinions of some of the leaders of the different religious bodies in affiliation with the council on this matter was given.

The report on Social Hygiene outlined the inauguration of a campaign of education in the interests of sex hygiene, and the organization of this work under a director. While the opinion was expressed that it would not be wise to undertake the extension of the work until the present time of depression had passed, the council recommended that the executive be author-

ized at its discretion to give effect to the plan outlined.

The report on Criminology made investigations into the question of capital punishment, and passed the following recommendation: "In the light of evidence before our committee, its members do not, while still open to convention, feel warranted in recommending at present the abolition of capital punishment, while at the same time believing that whether by court or by governor-in-council, each individual condemned man's case should be carefully considered and dealt with on its merits before execution is carried out." Special study of feeble-minded and defective delinquents was made in another section of the report and the appoint-



Three jolly lads and a pony

ment in each province of a psychiatrist was urged.

The Immigration report recommended the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the needs of Canada for immigration and to make a study of population and the national groups, with a view of ascertaining which were best suited for the needs of Canada. The principles set for selection were: Health, physical and mental normality, morals, criminal records, political records, literacy, and educational and economic status. A large portion of the same report covered different phases of industrial life and went rather fully into the different existing industrial workers' organizations.

## Women Study Marketing

A farm woman writing recently to the Countrywoman and describing the work attempted by their women's organizations remarked: "We study everything, from hens to politics," and judging from the mail which comes to our editorial desk asking for information and telling of work accomplished, we are assured that farm women have found some matter of concern to them in all subjects ranging from "hens to politics." We have heard enough of women's political activities during the last year to be assured that women are a force to be considered in our public life, but let us see what practical suggestions come from women concerning such a homely (we use the word in the English sense) matter as poultry.

Each provincial organization of farm women have a special committee studying marketing, and the convenor makes a report at the annual convention. Farm women have not been satisfied with only learning to know the best breeds of poultry, how to get the hens to lay most eggs and how to rear little chicks. They want to know also how best to market that poultry when it has been properly dressed so that they can get the most money for it; they want to know how best to market the eggs so that they will get the best price for the good quality of eggs they have to sell. They have learned, to put it into other words, that their task is only half done when the product is ready to sell; they must go the other half of the way and discover what other factors enter into the cost of the article, which they have produced, to the ultimate consumer. They want to know systems of marketing, something about freight rates and outside competition.

The United Farm Women of Mani-

toba this year, at their annual convention, passed two important resolutions dealing with the marketing of eggs. One resolution asked that Departments of Agriculture, federal and provincial, working jointly to establish a co-operative system of marketing eggs, and suggested that the Alberta system might be followed. They also asked that the government inspect eggs which are imported from other countries. It was pointed out that eggs coming in from China should be carefully inspected and sold according to grade.

The women at the convention gleaned considerable information from the discussion, and as they go home and discuss the matter with other women in their local organization, no doubt there will be a very strong demand for a better system of marketing and for the establishment of government grades for eggs.

## Offer Prize for Story

The Women's Canadian Club, of Regina, have made the announcement that they are offering a \$50 prize for a short story. The competition is open to Canadian-born residents of Saskatchewan, but professional writers are barred. The stories submitted must not be more than 4,000 words in length, and no manuscript will be accepted which has already been published or which has won a prize in a similar contest. All stories must be submitted by May 24, 1922. Three judges will be

chosen by the executive of the club, and their decision will be final. The manuscript awarded the prize will become the property of the Women's Canadian Club. Should no story reach a reasonable standard for a prize, no prize will be awarded. Anyone wishing to make an entry in the contest or to get further information, should write to the honorary secretary, Mrs. W. M. Van Valkenburg, Osler Street, Regina. It would be well for anyone wishing to enter to secure the set of rules governing the contest.

## Once Upon a Time By PEG

"Well, good bye, mumsie, don't sit up for me," and a bright rosy-faced girl thrust her head in at the parlor door as the sound of sleigh bells was heard coming along outside the house. Betty was just sweet seventeen, and this snowy New Year's eve had brought the occasion of her first dance. Dad looked across at his wife, who was just an older edition of their eldest child, with a tender little smile playing round his mouth, and wondered if she remembered the time when he had screwed up his courage and asked her if she would ride out with him.

The day spent out in the wonderfully clear and crisp air, followed by an evening in a comfortable chair and warm room had its effect upon this son of the prairie soil, and it seemed to him that a bonny brown haired girl came to his tiny shack and was asking him how many pies she should make him for the threshers' dinners, and if she should help him to deal out their meals. How she made him laugh with her quaint Old Country sayings, and cheered him up with her womanly sympathy, after that long, wearying time since that "lover of the luxuries that town life can give" had written and told him she did not choose to be a prairie wife.

And then they were dancing together, and all his cares and worries might have "folded their tents like the Arabs" and as silently stolen away. And then, after a tramp across the snow with the moon at the full, when the fairies had lit their tiny candles, which were shining like diamonds all over that vast and treeless plain, he told her he loved her, and she promised to come and help him through the hard times rather than wait until the ever-looked-for ship had come in. How everything seemed to change after they were married.



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## Salaries for Women

The Grain Growers' Guide has especially attractive openings for women who will act as our local representatives. From now until spring we have thousands of subscriptions expiring and will pay you well to help us look after them. Experience shows that women succeed as well at this work as men.

### Part or Whole Time Work

We are prepared to use your time on either a full or part time basis. An hour or so a week will bring you unusually good returns. Write for particulars.

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The long, tedious journey to town was only half as tiring with the thought that at the end of it there was a wee house with a bright fire and a cosy little supper. By Thanksgiving Day the turkeys would be fat and ready for the market, and the chickens, too, were making fine progress.

And then someone was shaking him, and a gentle voice was saying, "Wake up, it is ten o'clock, and if you are going to haul to town tomorrow it is time you were in bed."

## Provincial Association Notes

Continued from Page 16

is every likelihood of a strong sub-local being established in this particular territory.

Organization in itself is a healthy sign, but it is infinitely more pleasing when to this is added a thirst for knowledge, which is indicated in the request for literature on current topics. The letter in question is over the signature of Tom Calver, and reads as follows:

"We are thinking of organizing a sub-local to Bethune in two school districts south of town, so would you kindly send along a few copies of the constitution and by-laws of the Grain Growers. Also literature that would help in debates and discussions of current topics. In particular any literature that would help in discussing the relative merits of voluntary and compulsory wheat pools. We have the Stewart-Riddell report."

### BETTER TIMES COMING

The secretary of the Drayland local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, at Ratcliffe, is having a hard row to hoe as a result of the financial depression, and in consequence is feeling discouraged. Financial depressions sooner or later pass away, and with their passing the difficulties and dependencies disappear. Success cannot fail to come with such enthusiasm and determination as J. A. Ratcliffe has exhibited. In writing the Central office, Mr. Ratcliffe says:

"I am enclosing small cheque for balance of fees for 1921, viz., four dollars. This brings our number of paid-up members up to ten, which is only one-third of last year. This plainly shows that the past year is far worse than ever in this district. I have done my best, have spent a whole week in visiting the members, walking from one to the other and talking when I have been fortunate enough to find them at home, with very little results. It is very disheartening for secretaries in such instances to carry on. I am going to recommend a new secretary; perhaps others can do better than I."

A word of encouragement and cheer was sent him by the Organization Department in reply:

"We are enclosing herewith a receipt for the sum of \$4.00, on account of membership fees, which we note brings your paid-up membership to ten. We regret to note that this is lower than last year, but quite understand that this year is exceptional on account of financial difficulties which members have to contend with."

"We note your statement that you have spent a whole week in visiting members in the endeavor to obtain subscriptions. This speaks very much for your enthusiasm and interest in the association. The writer can sympathize with you very fully in your feeling of discouragement at your want of success, as he personally had a similar experience not very long ago. We do not think it is a question of a new secretary in your case, as we doubt whether very many men could be found who would put

sufficient enthusiasm into their work to spend a whole week walking and talking to the members for the benefit of the association. We trust, therefore, that you will see your way clear to continue as secretary."

## Alberta

### NORTH HELPS SOUTH

Western people have provided many outstanding examples of their readiness to come to the aid of their fellow beings less fortunately situated, and of their thoughtfulness and sympathy in times of need. No finer example of this spirit can be found than that of the people of the districts of Lamont and Ponoka, Alberta, who, well supplied this year with the products of the land, generously shared these with families in drought areas of southern Alberta, and voluntarily contributed large supplies of food and clothing for the relief of these people.

These supplies were distributed through U.F.A. locals and other agencies in southern Alberta, with the assistance of the department of agriculture. Needless to say, the people of the south were grateful and the generous people of Lamont and Ponoka districts have had their reward in the fine expressions of gratitude which have been received.

### What Lamont Did

Following is a statement of what these people did for their fellow settlers in southern Alberta:

Shipped car load of potatoes and flour to Suffield district for distribution.

Packed and shipped Christmas dinners complete for 50 families, made up for an average of eight people each, or a total of 400 people.

Shipped 2,000 pounds of beef to the same district.

Donated shipment of oats which were sold and the proceeds turned over to the department of agriculture, which purchased oatmeal for distribution.

### Ponoka's Contribution

Shipped car load of clothing, flour, beef, vegetables and other supplies to Retlaw, to be distributed to needy families in that district.

These shipments of supplies were distributed among 400 families in the Suffield and Retlaw districts. There are other equally fine examples of voluntary sharing of supplies with needy people in the southern districts.

What the people of Lamont and Ponoka have done, other districts can do. There is still an acute need for supplies in the southern part of the province. Districts desiring to make similar contributions, should communicate with the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, which will furnish free transportation for supplies donated and which is in a position to see that such supplies are distributed where most needed.

### REGISTRATION FOR SHORT COURSES

Registrations for the short courses in agriculture and economics, to be held in Calgary, during the week of March 6, and in Edmonton during the week of March 13, must be made on or before February 20. There must be a minimum of 75 registrations in each centre; failing this, the course will be put on only in the city having that number.

These courses have been arranged by the Department of Extension of the University of Alberta, in co-operation with the United Farmers of Alberta. The cost of attendance will be for railway fare and board, together with a registration fee of \$2.00.

The lectures will be given by members of the provincial government, the staff of the University, and the president of the U.F.A. The subjects include Banking, Finance, Wheat Marketing, Transportation, and other phases of economics; also several departments of practical agriculture. One day will be given over to the U.F.A. Secretaries' Conference, providing the course is held in both cities; otherwise the conference will be held only in Calgary.

All those wishing to attend the course are asked to register not later than February 20. Prof. A. E. Ottewill, director of the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton, is in charge of the arrangements.

### SUCCESSFUL TRADING

The Avonlea local U.F.A. has completed a most successful year. A profit of over \$1,000 was realized during the year on trading, rummage sale, banquet, and community half-holidays. The commodities handled were fish, honey, maple sugar and maple syrup, calf meal, cordwood, coal, fence posts. Owing to the benefits offered to members by this local, its numbers have increased considerably.

### U.F.A. CALENDARS

Central office has still a small quantity of U.F.A. Calendars on hand, which will be sold at the reduced price of fifteen cents each. The large print, and the space for memoranda under each date, have made these calendars so useful that no person who has used them would be without one.

### PROVINCIAL CONSTITUENCY ORGANIZED

At a meeting of representatives of ten U.F.A. locals held in Bremher recently it was unanimously decided to organize a provincial constituency association, to include all the locals desiring to join which are in the old S. Edmonton constituency, and in addition those situated within the boundaries of the Clover Bar Municipal District.

A provisional committee, consisting of W. J. Jackman, F. H. Herbert and A. Lunan, was appointed to refer the matter to the various local unions for discussion and action, and to call a further meeting at

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We will ship (in 100-lb. lots), mixed, if desired:

Whitefish, dressed, per lb.	10c
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**NEW BOX LOT 100 LBS. \$11.00**  
Contains 33 lbs. dressed Whitefish; 33 lbs. dressed and headless Jacks; 17 lbs. Halibut; 17 lbs. Salmon.

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## Boys' and Girls' Excelsior Club

The Grain Growers' Guide wants to find the 200 smartest and most businesslike boys and girls in the farm homes where The Guide goes every week. To each one of these 200 boys and girls The Guide is going to give an opportunity to do something better than they ever did it before. That is what the Excelsior Club stands for—the very best.

The Guide will loan to each of these 200 boys and girls who are admitted to the Excelsior Club (no membership fee) Five Dollars in cash to buy poultry, eggs or seed wheat or other grain. You will buy it wherever you want to, but you must be sure to get the best. You will not have to pay back the five dollars to The Guide until January 1, 1923. There are no strings on this offer. The Guide will lend the money without any security from the parents, solely for the purpose of letting the boys and girls get started into business for themselves. The Guide will only ask from each one a story of how they invested the money and how much profit they made from it. This loan will only be made to boys and girls from 10 to 16 years of age. Full particulars and application forms will be sent to all who sign and return attached coupon.

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Winnipeg, Man.

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Write your name and address very plainly.

which the organization will be consummated and officers elected. At the next meeting the matter will be brought up of the separation of the rural part of the constituency from the city of Edmonton, and the inclusion of a portion of the Victoria riding.

### A BANNER YEAR

Last year was a banner year for East Lethbridge U.F.A. local. The annual report showed that the local has been active in all branches, and is in a healthy condition. At the annual meeting the president, W. C. McKenzie, was unanimously re-elected; the vice-presidents are W. A. James and Walter Palfrey; secretary, J. P. Thom, also re-elected. A strong social entertainment committee was elected. After the business meeting, cards and refreshments completed the evening.

### FROG LAKE RE-ORGANIZED

Frog Lake U.F.A. local was re-organized at a recent meeting, when the following officers were elected: J. Gardiner, president; D. A. Bristow, vice-president, and A. E. Peterson, secretary-treasurer. A strong board of directors was also elected, and a successful year is looked for by the members.

### CUTTING LOGS FOR HALL

North Kleskum U.F.A. local elected a full staff of officers and signed up a number of new members, at their annual meeting.

### Wrestling Book FREE

Learn at home by mail. Wrestling lessons prepared by world champions Farmer Burns and Frank Gotch. Free book tells you how, secret holds, blocks and tricks revealed. Don't delay. Be strong, healthy. Handle big men with ease. Write for free book. State age. Farmer Burns, 352 N. Exchange Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Meetings are held each month, followed by refreshments and dancing, in the temporary quarters. Plans are made for the erection of a new hall. The members are all helping to get out logs and haul to the mill for the necessary lumber.

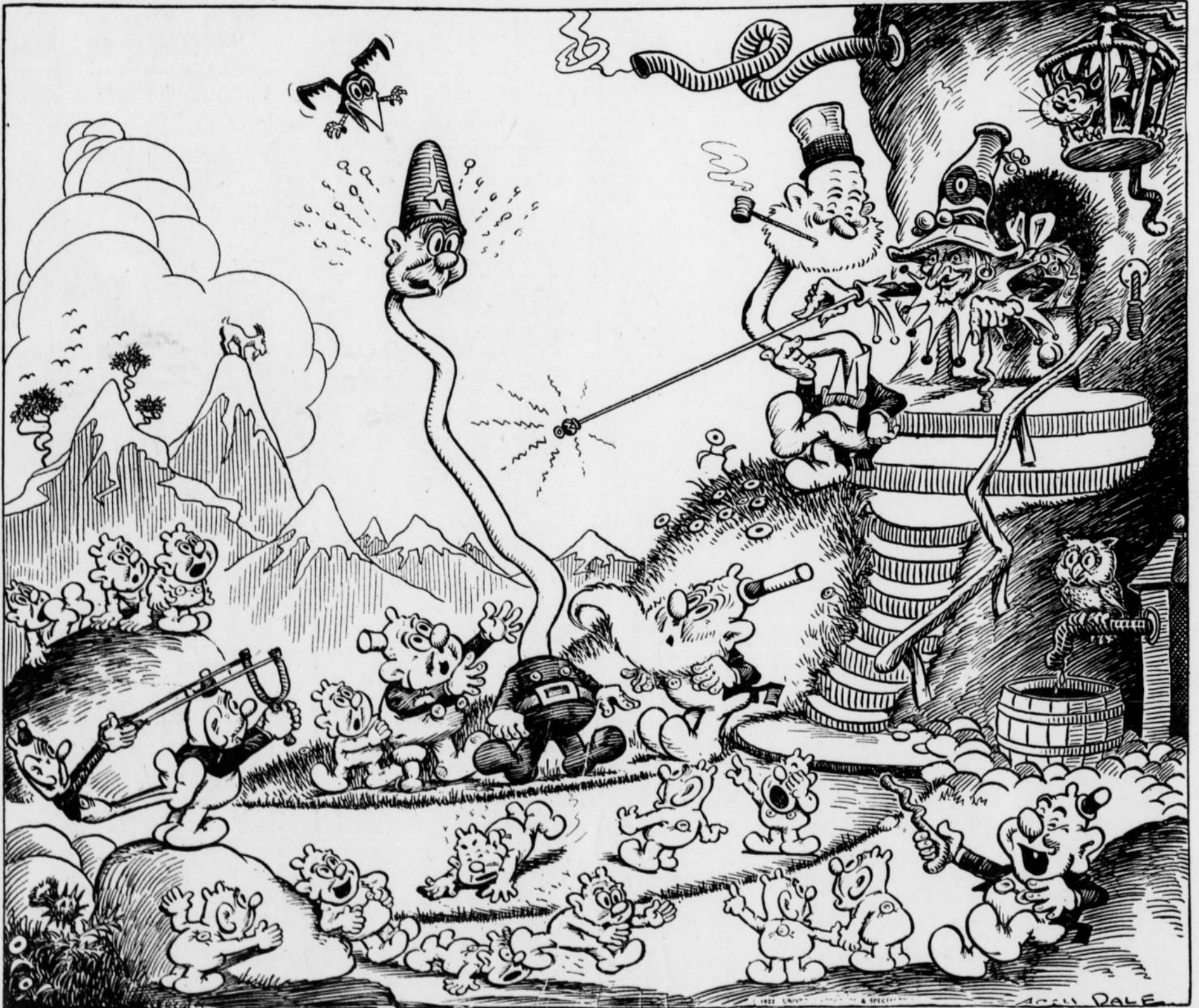
### SOUTH HAND HILLS CONVENTION

The semi-annual convention of the South Hand Hills District Association was held in Pandora, when the following officers were elected: President, Louis Smith, of Clivale; vice-president, Mr. Call, of Pollockville; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. L. E. Helmer, of Nateby; auditor, Jos. Girding, of Pandora.

Many resolutions were discussed by the convention, and addresses on Progressive Laws by Mr. Call, and Political Economy by Mr. Higginbottom, of Lone Butte, were much appreciated.

Pandora local provided an excellent lunch for all delegates coming from a distance, and after the convention adjourned an impromptu concert was arranged.

The next convention will be held June 9, at Happy Union local.



**DOC SAWBONES' CONTEST** I want my boy and girl friends to dress up the Doo Dad picture on this page so it'll look better, and I'm going to give a prize to everyone who does as I say. Take a black or blue or red pencil or crayons. Then write your full name, post office, province and age under the picture and send it to Doc Sawbones, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. Every week for the five best fixed up pictures I'll give my big Doo Dad Book free to five boys and girls. It sure is a dandy prize. But to every boy and girl who sends me this picture I'll send a new Doo Dad picture that has never been in The Guide. And it'll only go to boys and girls who fix up this picture for me, and they'll be the only ones that can have it. And besides that I've got \$500.00 WORTH OF PRIZES for my boy and girl friends. There's dozens and dozens of them—just the very things boys and girls want—all Jim dandies. I can't tell about them here, but I will in a letter, so here's what you must do: Fix the picture up, put it in an envelope, and along with it put a self-addressed envelope with a one-cent stamp on it. And as soon as I get it I'll send you the new Doo Dad picture (and my big Doo Dad book if you're one of the five best), and I'll also tell you all about my \$500.00 Doo Dad Coloring Contest and the prizes that will be given free to my boy and girl friends. So fix this picture up right away, so I'll have it two weeks from the date on this paper, and it'll compete for the books I'm giving away that week. Your old friend, Doc Sawbones.

## FLANNELFEET LEARNS A LESSON

The Doo Dads were treated in such a friendly way by the Longnecks that they decided to stay longer than they first intended to. Doc Sawbones was the chief guest at Granddaddy Longneck's house, but Doc had to stand on a high chair at meal times because he could not reach the dinner table, the top of which was near the ceiling. Doc also had a great deal of trouble combing his whiskers before the mirror in the visitor's room because it was so high up. The young Doo Dads learned some new games, but they could not play them all. One favorite stunt of the young Longnecks was to drink water out of a glass placed in the bottom of a rain barrel without taking their feet off the ground. But Roly and Poly kept up the good name of the visitor's by winning the pie-eating contest.

When Doc Sawbones gave out the news that they would

have to be going, the Longnecks said they could not think of letting them depart without taking him to see the Old Witch who had spoken the fatal words which had changed them all into Longnecks. Now when the Doo Dads first heard this story about the witch touching the neck of their great-great-grandfather, some of them did not believe it, and Flannelfeet actually burst out laughing. So Granddaddy Longneck got the witch to touch him with the magic wand and say the fatal words. You can see for yourself how surprised the Doo Dads were. However, the little people pleaded so hard that the witch touched Flannelfeet a second time and his neck came down to the same size as usual. It is too bad the witch did not touch Old Man Grouch on the liver.



# No More Club Foot



Seven-year-old Albert Albin's Club Foot was so straight that he surprised everybody when he came home from McLain Sanitarium. His parents write:

Albert's foot is in good shape. He is walking on two good feet. We are certainly proud of him and also the McLain Sanitarium. You certainly do great work. Everybody says it is more than they expected to see.

Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Albin,  
235 Milton St., Rensselaer, Ind.

## For Crippled Children

The McLain Sanitarium is a thoroughly equipped private institution devoted exclusively to the treatment of Club Feet, Infantile Paralysis, Spinal Disease and Deformities, Wry Neck, Hip Disease, Diseases of the Joints, especially as found in children and young adults. Our book, "Deformities and Paralysis," also "Book of References" sent free.

**L. C. McLAIN ORTHOPEDIC SANITARIUM**  
820 Aubert Ave. St. Louis, Mo.

# Baby's Own Soap



Best for Baby  
Best for You

face, hands & body  
lather them  
freely with Baby's Own Soap


L-10-21 ALBERT SOAPS LIMITED, WIN. MONTREAL

# MUSIC LESSONS FREE



You can read music like this quickly IN YOUR HOME. Write today for our FREE booklet. It tells how to learn to play Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, etc. Beginners or advanced players. Your only expense about 2c per day for music and postage used.

**AMERICAN SCHOOL of MUSIC, 52 Lakeside Bldg., CHICAGO**



Don't scold the cook! Say "Gold Standard The-Chaffless-Coffee," to your grocer and insist on getting it.

**The Goodville Co. Ltd**

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# Marketing Western Canadian Wheat

Continued from Page 10

fully justified in taking steps to organize the strongest delegation possible from the three provinces to present the matter to the government at an early date—if possible before parliament opens. All Progressive members from this province are fully committed to it as is also the provincial legislature. The federal minister of agriculture, who made his appeal for election largely on this plank, will doubtless be glad to do all that he can to help.

While doubt has been raised as to the constitutionality of the Wheat Board legislation, this can be left to the government to determine.

A good many arguments have been advanced against governmental control and it is fraught with perils. H. W. Wood, in speaking to the U.F.A. convention at Calgary recently on this question, said: "There is danger whichever way it goes." A permanent governmental monopoly of wheat marketing would be capable of political exploitation of a most perilous kind. If permanent control should lead to the government taking over all the handling facilities so that every local elevator operator would be a government employee, a highly undesirable situation would certainly be created.

A Wheat Board under the wrong men would be too great a peril to risk. Mr. Wood warned his delegates by saying: "God help us if it should be put under the present Grain Commission." So far as the principle is concerned it may be proper for permanent application but not under a Board in the selection of the personnel of which the organized farmers would have no voice. It is as a measure of relief that the Board is wanted. Conditions are desperate. There is little prospect if any of wheat prices going higher in Europe. They are now about normal but the Canadian farmer is being penalized for around 30c per bushel in carriage cost alone to Europe in excess of normal pre-war cost. When he gets the remaining 70c it has the purchasing power of about 45c before the war. The re-instatement of the Board could not possibly save the farmer enough to correct this 55c per bushel handicap or to cure his present deplorable condition, nothing less than reduction of freight rates and of the cost of the things he has to buy to a reasonable parity with the present world prices of wheat can do that, yet nothing could so quickly restore hope and confidence, not only amongst the farmers but generally, or so greatly assist in reviving business as would the granting of this well nigh universal appeal for assistance by a class which, because of conditions entirely beyond its control, finds itself in a position fraught with infinite peril both to its members and to society as a whole. Will the government pay heed? The old didn't but we shall hope for better things from the new.

## A Letter That Speaks for Itself

The satisfactory results obtained from Guide classified ads. are best illustrated by the following letter received from Mr. H. Lynn Tuttle, breeder of registered Hampshire swine at Raley, Alberta, he says:

"From my recent small ad., running approximately ten weeks and costing ten dollars, I received forty enquiries for Hampshires. In other words, each enquiry cost me 25c. Enquiries, of course, are worthless without sales, but the men making these enquiries bought all the hogs I had to sell and sent in ten orders that I could not fill. I am still selling pigs from that bit of advertising and have started another ad. in your paper to sell bred sows and fall pigs. My sales ranged from the Montana line to Peace River and into B.C.

"There seems to be a very marked demand for Hampshire breeding stock, due, I think, to the following reasons: First—the return to normal and the re-establishment of the hog as a necessary by-product of grain farming. Second—the characteristics of the Hampshire breed itself, namely, its rapid growth and early maturity, its superior quality of meat and large proportion of lean meat, its health and hardiness, its fecundity, its high dressing percentage and its personal attractiveness."

# English Suits from \$15.00



Delivered to any address in Canada. Customs and all other charges paid.

Write at once to Curzon Bros. Ltd., the Great English Tailors, and they will send you by mail, free of all charge, their patterns of high-grade English and Scotch Woolen Suitings, together with fashion book of English and Canadian styles, and a self-measurement blank, by means of which you can be measured in your own home without possibility of error.

Before the war Curzon's sent thousands of suits throughout Canada to well-satisfied customers.

Our prices for a three-piece suit are:  
**\$15.00, \$18.50, \$22.50, &c.**

We pay all charges for customs duty and carriage, so goods are delivered direct to any address in Canada by Parcel Post without any charge whatever and without any bother to you. Cost of postage on letters from Canada to United Kingdom is four cents.

Bear in mind: Each garment is cut by hand and made specially for each individual customer, as we are exclusively Bespoke Tailors and we do not stock any ready-to-wear goods whatever.

In buying from us, the fit, the fashion and the fabrics are assured, as Curzon Bros. are the only firm of Tailors in the United Kingdom awarded four Gold Medals for Tailoring excellence and value.

Write at once for Free Patterns to

## CURZON BROTHERS LTD.

The World's Measure Tailors 61-62 City Road, London, E.C., England

# WIN This Real-Gasoline Auto for Boys and Girls

**\$150.00 in other Prizes**  
**SOLVE THIS PUZZLE**



Teacher put 80 squares on the blackboard and in 15 of the squares she put figures. Then she said to the class "These figures can be made to spell out three words. The three words will tell you who is going to be first this month. It's a hard puzzle but it can be done and there are wonderful prizes for the boys and girls who can solve it. Now what is the answer?"

## HOW TO SOLVE IT

Each figure represents a letter. The number in each square indicates the position of that letter in the alphabet. For instance "A" would be represented by the figure 1, because it is the first letter of the alphabet. "B" would be indicated by the figure 2, because it is the second letter of the alphabet. "C" would be indicated by the figure 3, and so on. Look at the figure 20 in the first square. It represents "T" because "T" is the twentieth letter of the alphabet. Now get a pencil and paper, figure out what letter the number in each square stands for and when you have them all, arrange them in their proper rotation, so as to spell out the three words called for. It is not an easy puzzle, but with patience and diligence it can be done and if you can solve it correctly, you may win this real Gasoline Driven Motor Car, or one of the other fine prizes.

Copy your answer upon a plain sheet of paper as neatly as you can because neatness, spelling, your writing, punctuations and general appearance of your answer count in the final awarding of prizes, if more than one is correct. Put your name and address in the upper right hand corner of the paper. If you write a letter or wish to send anything else besides the answer to the puzzle put it upon a separate sheet of paper. We will write to you as soon as your answer is received and tell you if your solution is correct and also send you a complete illustrated prize list of the grand prizes that you can win.

## PRIZE LIST

PRIZE	VALUE
1st—Genuine Culver Racer (or its cash value on request)	\$250.00
2nd—Handsome Bicycle, boy's or girl's style	50.00
3rd—Genuine Gold-filled Boy's Watch	25.00
4th—Beautiful Girl's Wrist Watch, genuine gold-filled	25.00
5th—Real Autographic Folding Kodak	20.00
6th—Moving Picture Machine with Charlie Chaplin film	10.00
7th—Lovely Doll Carriage and big beauty Sleeping Doll	6.00
8th—Solid gold 14k Signet Ring for boy or girl	5.00
9th—Genuine Waterman Self-filling Fountain Pen	2.50
10th—Real Eversharp Silver Pencil	1.50
And Five Cash Prizes at \$1.00 each	

## What Others Have Done You Can Do!

Here are the names and addresses of only a few of the hundreds of boys and girls to whom we have already awarded big prizes:

1920 Culver (\$250.00) Gordon Glasgow, Welwyn, Sask.  
Niagara Car (\$150.00) Mae Cassidy, Andover, N.B.  
1920 Culver (\$250.00) Marie Beatty, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.  
Helen Smith, Edmonton, Alta.  
Shetland Pony, Beatrice Hughes, Haysmore, Sask.  
\$100.00 cash, Lyle Benson, Hamilton, Ont.  
\$40.00 cash, Geo. E. Deacon, Balcarres, Sask.  
\$150.00 Cash, Bryden Foster, Leamington, Ont.  
\$25.00 Gold Wrist Watch, Ada M. Durant, R.R. No. 2, Williamsburg, Ont.

We will send you the names of many other prize winners too, so that you will be able to see that what these boys and girls have done you can do. Only boys and girls under seventeen years of age may send answers and enter this contest and each boy and girl will be required to perform a small service for us. The contest will close on July 31, 1922, at 6.00 p.m. Get busy and send your answers this very evening!

Young Gordon Glasgow of Welwyn Sask. won the Culver Racer 1st prize in last year's contest. He decided to take its cash value (\$250.00) instead and the money was promptly sent to him. His letter says "I wish to thank you for the cheque for \$250.00 received this week. I never expected to be so fortunate as to win a prize let alone so valuable a one. I am going to buy Victory Bonds with this money."

Address: The Prize Man; Department 6 283-289 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

Buy, Sell or Exchange Through Guide Classified Ads.







## SEED GRAIN

Special Freight Rates  
on Seed Grain

In order to secure the special freight rate on grain bought for seed purposes, it is necessary for the purchaser to secure a certificate. This is obtained from the Provincial Secretary of your Province, either direct or through the secretary of your United Farmers' or Grain Growers' local. Forward this certificate to the party from whom you are buying the seed grain. This certificate must show the quantity and kind purchased. The seller and shipper of the seed grain should present this certificate to the local freight agent at time of shipment. The agent will show on freight bill that the shipment is for seed grain purposes and therefore entitled to special freight rate.

Lloydminster District—The  
Seed Garden of the West

RED BOBS  
KITCHENER AND  
MARQUIS WHEAT  
REGISTERED BANNER  
GOLD RAIN  
VICTORY AND  
LEADER OATS  
RYE FEED GRAINS BALED HAY  
FREDERICK IND  
LLOYDMINSTER SASK.

Try N. Taitinger's Selected  
Red Bobs

PURE SEED ALWAYS THE BEST  
RED BOBS, cleaned and sacked, with Dominion Seed Certificate, at \$3.40 per two-bushel sack. A small quantity of RUBY at same price. All F.O.B. Claresholm, Alta.  
Municipalities and others enquire for sample and price in car-load lots  
NICK TAITINGER  
CLARESHOLM ALBERTA

## FARGO BRAND SEED

WRITE for 1922 catalog on Northern grown Field Seed, Seed Grain and Garden Seed. Send us a list of ten names of your neighbors interested in purchasing high quality seed, and we will send you one of our Farmer's Record and Account Books. Send this clipping with your letter.

FARGO SEED HOUSE  
FARGO, N.D. U.S.A.

The Famous Lashburn Seed  
GRAIN DISTRICT

can again supply unexcelled seed  
OATS—All Varieties  
WHEAT—All Varieties  
FEED GRAIN BARLEY  
LOWEST PRICES  
WALTER GREER LASHBURN, SASK.

FREE—SPLENDID PREMIUMS FREE WITH orders for Harris McFayden seeds. You are going to need seeds of some sort anyway. Why not get a premium free? Prices right. Highest quality. Money-back guarantee. We want everyone to try our seeds, and we are going to pay you to try them this season. We know you will continue to use them next year. Investigate our remarkable offer. Harris McFayden Seed Co. Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg.

SELLING—AMERICAN BANNER OATS, perfectly clean, highest quality seed, germination 100, yielded 130 per acre, price 75 cents per bushel, sacked. Lot 2—Clean, heavy seed, germination 97, price 65 cents bushel, sacked. Special price on car lots. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Samples free. Anderson Bros., Bittern Lake, B.C.

SELLING—CHOICE HOG MILLET SEED PRODUCE grain, good hay or pasture and controls a wistle, government tested, \$3.00 100. Sweet clover, white blossom, hulled, scarified, government tested, \$12 100; double sack. Also field peas, \$4.00 bushel, sacked. A. F. Stewart, Moir, Man.

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, free from noxious weeds, cleaned, bagged and shipped by producer. 300-pound lots, 10 cents 100-pound lots, 12½ cents; smaller quantities, 15 cents pound bags included. A. G. Shaw, Hailgarth, Sask.

IMPROVED MARQUIS WHEAT, GROWN ON breaking second and third generation, clean, pure. Price \$1.25, sacked. Improved Banner oats, third generation, clean, no wild oats, grown on back-setting. Price 75 cents, sacked. Sample 15 cents. Gordon Elliott, Raymond, Sask.

SELLING—1,700 BUSHELS OF BANNER OATS, grown from registered seed on clean summer-fall w. tested 97 per cent., price 65 cents bushel. Also small quantity registered Ruby and Red Bobs Supreme wheat. M. Culbertson, Keldell, Sask.

SELLING—LIMITED QUANTITY LEADER OATS. These oats were threshed before the rain and are really choice. Free from wild oats or seeds, cleaned and sacked, sacks included, 65 cents at Gray. G. W. McGillivray, Gray, Sask.

SELLING—THREE CARS BANNER OATS, 40 cents; two cars Leader oats, 45 cents; quantity sixty-day oats, 50 cents; from pure seed, free from wild oats; germination 98. Richards Bros., Lashburn, Sask.

SELLING—SEVERAL CAR LOADS PURE American Banner oats, grown on breaking, clean, bright, choice seed, 45 cents, f.o.b. Marshall, Sask. Nelson S. Beamish & Sons, Armstrong, Farm, Box 18.

NO. 43, THE IMPROVED RED BOBS, THE seed I offer has no equal. Canadian Seed Growers' field inspection 100% pure. Satisfaction guaranteed. \$2.00, sacked, cleaned. Sample free. Henry Young, Millet, Alta.

SUPREME WHEAT—YIELDED MORE AND REI mature earlier than Marquis. Kitchener or Red Pile, cleaned and sacked, \$2.50 per bushel; also 10% Marquis, \$1.50 per bushel. Isaac Dahlby, Jonesville, Sask.

SELLING—PURE MARQUIS WHEAT, SEAGER Wheeler strain, eligible for registration, beautiful color, threshed early, No. 1 seed, 100% germination, \$1.25, cleaned, f.o.b. Lawson, Sask. M. C. Campbell, Central Butte, Sask.

SELLING—CAR NO. 1 MARQUIS WHEAT, \$1.25 per bushel. Red Bobs, \$1.50. Small car pure Leader oats, 50 cents. All high germination, free from noxious weeds and cleaned. A. Partridge, Superb, Sask.

SELLING—THREE CARS SEED OATS, HIGH germination test, guaranteed free from wild oats and other noxious weeds. Price 50 cents bushel on track. Zumbro, Sask. I am the grower, not speculator. Chas. Newport, Marsden, Sask.

SELLING—VICTORY SEED OATS, OFF NEW land, extra good quality, 60 cents bushel, at Fanny-stelle. Also good seed flax at \$2.50 bushel. Samples on request. R. H. Stevens, Fanny-stelle, Man.

BURBANK'S QUALITY WHEAT SEED YIELD, 1920, 54 bushels per acre. 1921, 51 bushels per acre. In Kelowna district, without irrigation, \$2.50 per bushel, f.o.b. Kelowna. A. W. Cooke, Box 126, Kelowna, B.C.

SELLING—RED BOBS SEED WHEAT, FROM Dr. Seager Wheeler's Improved hand-selected strains, Supreme and No. 43. It's pure and genuine. Prices on application. Percy Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask.

SEED WHEAT—BURBANK QUALITY SEED wheat, germination 98%; yield, 1920, 54 bushels. 1921, 50 bushels acre. Price \$5.00 bushel. Sample 50 cents, delivered. Arthur G. Benne, Okanagan Mission, B.C.

ALFALFA SEED, MOST NORTHERLY grown in North America, off seven-year-old stands of hardiest strains known, including pasture variety. Write for prices. Paramount Alfalfa Farm, Rife, Alta.

SELLING—CLEAN CHOICE WESTERN RYE grass seed, government seed branch germination test 95%, 10 cents pound, sacks free, f.o.b. Saskatoon, Sask. W. T. McAulay, Box 668, Saskatoon, Sask.

SELLING—GOLD RAIN OATS, ALSO CAR Preston wheat, 300 bushels Red Bobs, Wheeler's strain. All grown on breaking. Cleaned. Oats, 50 cents; wheat, \$1.10; f.o.b. Pelly, Sask. Arthur Jesson.

EARLY YELLOW DENT SEED CORN, \$1.50 a bushel. We believe it will mature in Canada. Little 4 of July oats, earliest oats on earth, 50 cents a bushel. Sacks extra. Single Comb Buff Orlington cockerels, \$3.00. Roy Rush, St. Lawrence, S.D.

SOW RUBY WHEAT AND ESCAPE RUST AND frost. This wheat grown on breaking, sowed May 3, harvested July 28, \$2.25; bags extra. Jos. Lorimer, Conquest, Sask.

EXTRA EARLY HEAVY-YIELDING RED BOBS seed wheat, cleaned and sacked, at \$2.00 per bushel. Special price by the car load. Emil A. Hanson, Big Valley, Alta.

RUBY EARLY HARD WHEAT, OFF BREAKING, from good seed, \$2.50, cleaned and sacked. Cash with order. E. T. Elmarson, Markerville, Alta.

VICTORY AND BANNER SEED OATS, FREE wild oats and other noxious weeds, germination 99. Write for prices and samples. I. White, Paynton, Sask.

CLEAN PREMOST FLAX, SECOND YEAR, from McKenzie's, \$2.00 bushel, f.o.b. Semana, G.T.P.; \$2.10 Govan, C.P.R. Sacks extra. Frank Richardson, Semana, Sask.

HURMAN ANNUAL SWEET CLOVER SEED, government tested, early variety, \$2.50 pound; over ten pounds, \$2.00, prepaid. I. Munroe, Richmond Hill, Ont.

SELLING—SPRING RYE OFF SUMMER-fallow, from extra long headed selected seed, \$1.10 per bushel, cleaned and bagged. Ed. Parham, Melval, Sask.

400 BUSHELS NEW RUBY WHEAT, 1920, matured 85 to 90 days, no damage from rust, \$1.40, cleaned, bags extra. Chas. Langston, Plunkett, Sask.

WESTERN RYE GRASS, RECLEANED WITH special selves, heavy seed of strong vitality, \$10 per 100, bagged; quantity limited. Wm. Lloyd, Swarthmore, Sask.

SELLING—SIBERIAN MILLET CHOICE cleaned seed, of heavy-yielding forage type, at four cents a pound; bags included. H. A. Gorrell, Oxbow, Sask.

SELLING—4,000 BUSHELS BANNER OATS, 1,000 bushels Marquis wheat, grown from registered seed, off breaking. For particulars, apply A. A. Hay, Foxwarren, Man.

2,000 BUSHELS SPRING RYE SEED, GROWN on new, clean land, cleaned; sample bags extra. Price \$1.00, f.o.b. Raymond. Can ship from Dufour on C.P.R. Jos. L. Hood, Raymond, Sask.

BARK BARLEY—1921 YIELD, 100 BUSHELS per acre; practically non-bolting, large, clean seed, fanned, 90 cents per bushel; over 20 bushels, sacks free. R. Dikie, Melfort, Sask.

TURKISTAN ALFALFA, NORTHERN GROWN seed, 100 pounds, \$34. Grown successfully for nine years. Send 10 cents for sample. Jos. Effler, Grandview, Man.

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, government tested, cleaned and free from noxious weeds, sacked, for seven cents per pound. J. E. Brinkworth, Roche Perce, Sask.

RED BOBS WHEAT—SEED SECURED through Galt's, came direct from Dr. Wheeler's 1920, cost \$2.00 bushel. Car lot, \$1.20 bushel. For sample, send to Geo. Catt, Marshall, Sask.

SELLING—CAR MARQUIS WHEAT, \$1.25; 200 bushels Red Bobs, obtained from Seager Wheeler, \$1.50; cleaned; free from noxious weeds. Sacks extra. W. Estes, Superb, Sask.

SELLING—400 BUSHELS KUBANKA DURUM wheat, germination test 94, cleaned, sacks extra, \$1.50 bushel. Can fill balance of car with oats. Samples sent on request. F. R. Hegges, Adanac, Sask.

KUBANKA WHEAT, GROWN ON NEW LAND from Harris McFayden seed, \$1.25 per bushel, cleaned; bags included. Walter B. Grainger, Melfort, Sask.

LEADER OATS, AWARDED SECOND, SASKatchewan provincial seed fair, 60 cents bushel, sacks included. Delivery March 10. Vincent Baklock, Luseland, Sask.

GUARANTEED HUBAM CLOVER SEED, EXTRA quality and home-grown, at \$2.50 pound; ten pounds or over, \$2.00 pound, delivered. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont.

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, FREE FROM noxious weeds, \$9.00 per 100, cleaned and bagged. Samples 10 cents. Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask.

FOR SALE—LEADER OATS, RED BOBS AND Kitchener wheat, in car lots or less. Samples and prices on request. E. E. Galloway, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE BLOSSOM, very hardy, Saskatchewan grown, scarified. Write for sample. \$10 bushel. S. J. Gillespie, Blackworth, Sask.

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM, FIRST prize at Portage la Prairie seed fair, \$10 100 pounds; bags extra. D. McGillivray, Macdonald, Man.

SELLING—ONE CAR EACH LEADER AND Akasman seed oats, machine run, 35 cents bushel, f.o.b. Meacham, Sask. Samples on request. W. L. Savage.

SELLING—TWO CARS BANNER SEED OATS, 43 pounds to bushel, from registered seed, no frost, no rust, 40 cents bushel. Sample on request. C. Charters, Stranraer, Sask.

RUBY WHEAT, GROWN ON BREAKING, \$1.50 per bushel. Bark barley, \$1.00. Leader oats, 55 cents. Cleaned and bagged. Hallforsen Bros., Pelly, Sask.

SELLING—KUBANKA, RECLEANED, \$1.15; machine run, \$1.00; bags extra; Duval or Liberty; cash with order. Samples ten cents. S. Steller, Duff, Sask.

SELLING—RUBY WHEAT, NORTHERN grown, pure, \$2.50 bushel; ten bushels, \$2.25; f.o.b. Radway, Alta. Robert McAllister, El Lorena, Alta.

SELLING—SPRING RYE, GOOD SAMPLE, 78 cents bushel, car lot. Ernest Glasier, Consort, Alta.

SELLING—BROME AND RYE GRASS SEED, mixed, cleaned and bagged, 10 cents per seed, f.o.b. Meacham, Sask.

RY GRASS—GOOD HEAVY RE-CLEANED seed, highest quality, nine cents pound, sacked. F. Whiting, Traynor, Sask.

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, nine cents pound; cleaned, bagged; also luteo no couch grass. N. C. Stewart, Philippen, Sask.

SELLING—RED BOBS WHEAT, DOUBLES the yield, 37 bushels to acre, \$1.50, cleaned, sacked. F. W. Gilchrist, Maple Creek, Sask.

SELLING—PURE RED BOBS, CLEANED, sacks included, \$1.50. J. H. Schmalz, Belsker, Alta.

SELLING—KUBANKA WHEAT, \$1.75 BUSHEL, cleaned; sacks extra. Sample, 25 cents. J. S. Campbell, Parkburg, Sask.

FOR SALE—CAR CHOICE SEED LEADER oats, 50 cents per bushel. W. W. Ganong, Sturges, Sask.

WANT 15,000 BUSHELS OATS, NO. 2 OR 3 C.W., delivered. Suffield M.D. King 153. G. L. Masters, Reeve, Brant, Alta.

SELLING—SEVERAL CARS FEED AND SEED oats. Feed, 35 cents; seed, 45; f.o.b. Major, Sask. Major Grain Growers.

ABUNDANCE OATS, HIGH GERMINATION, very clean, 50 cents per bushel, cleaned and sacked. John Arnott, Makaroff, Man.

SELLING—TWO CARS ABUNDANCE SEED oats, per bushel 40 cents. F. Rolfe, Glenavon, Sask.

RUBY WHEAT, 60-DAY OATS AND BANNER oats, from registered seed. Pomeroy, Roblin, Man.

SELLING—CANADIAN THORPE BARLEY, \$1.00 bushel, cleaned bags extra. Stewart Brown, Red Lake, Sask.

300 BUSHELS PREMOST SEED FLAX, CLEANED. Samples free. Send sacks \$2.27 bushel. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask.

SELLING—RUBY WHEAT, ONE NORTHERN, scored 91 field inspection, re-cleaned, sacked, \$1.35. Canwood. Crowther, Mont Nebo, Sask.

KUBANKA DURUM WHEAT, CLEANED, sacked, \$1.50 bushel. George Climo, McValey, Man.

800 BUSHELS KITCHENER WHEAT, CLEAN, grown on breaking, grades one northern, \$1.50, sacked. C. E. Elliot, Borden, Sask.

LEADER SEED OATS—CAR OR LESS, FOR sample and price, write O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask.

SELLING—TWO CARS GOOD SEED OATS, germination test 98, cleaned, 40 cents. Jos. Schmalz, Belsker, Alta.

FOR SALE—GOLD RAIN OATS, GROWN ON breaking, 45 cents per bushel, in car lots. Bell Bros., Angusville, Man.

CLOVER SEED—GENUINE NORTHERN grown. Write for prices to Northern District Cooperative Clover Seed Association, Oxdrift, Ont.

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, cleaned, bagged, 9 cents pound. Freight paid on 100 pounds. A. D. McPherson, Waseca, Sask.

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, in small lots or in bulk. For prices, write R. F. Irwin, Liberty, Sask.

SELLING—SPILT, RECLEANED AND SACKED, at \$1.00 per bushel. Sample free. J. Buroker, Stalwart, Sask.

SELLING—TWO CARS RED BOBS SEED wheat, one car Ruby wheat. Prices, samples on request. John Laine, Blackfalds, Alta.

SEVERAL CARS CHOICE LEADER OATS, germination 96%, 38 cents machine run, f.o.b. Marshall, Sask. W. Fisher.

CAR CHOICE KITCHENER WHEAT, CLEANED, weedless, \$1.25, f.o.b. Marshall, Sask. W. Fisher.

SELLING—IMPROVED SQUAW CORN, \$3.50 bushel, f.o.b. Maroon sacks 20 cents extra. Matt Towey, Macoun, Sask.

FAMOUS BARK BARLEY, \$1.00 BUSHEL, scarified sweet clover, \$12 hundred. D. J. Paton, 40n, Berton, Man.

PURE RED BOBS WHEAT, CLEANED AND SACKED, \$1.50 bushel. S. Smitherman, Empress, Alta.

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM, HULLED and cleaned, \$10 per 100 pounds. Bags extra; f.o.b. Virden. H. McDonald, Virden, Man.

400 BUSHELS RUBY WHEAT, \$2.00 PER bushel. Matures in 90 days; good yield. Robt. Horning, Hincarthy, Man.

BROME GRASS SEED, FREE FROM QUACK grass and noxious weeds. \$10 25 per 100, sacked. G. H. Doney, Thornhill, Man.

SELLING—QUANTITY SPILT, \$1.00 PER bushel, cleaned and sacked. Mortens Bros., Hearne, Sask.

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, 10 CENTS pound, bagged; first prize at Saskatoon. Jeremiah Coffey, Dalesboro, Sask.

SELLING—CLEANED AND SACKED RED BOBS wheat, \$1.50. Spring rye, \$1.00. Victory oats, 55 cents. Wm. Hamster, Craigville, Alta.

SELLING—CLEAN PREMOST FLAX, AT SAMPLE, 170 bushels, \$2.00 per bushel sacks extra. Smith Bros., Springfield, Man.

SELLING—SPRING RYE, \$1.00 BUSHEL, Samples on request. Ole Sather, Hatfield, Sask.

WINTER RYE, GOOD SEED, ONE DOLLAR a bushel, mill run; bags extra. Butler, Tyvan, Sask.

SELLING—KUBANKA WHEAT, MILL RUN, \$1.25; bags extra; few wild oats. 3% allowed for cleaning. Jno. Montgomery, Alton, Sask.

FOR SALE—PURE RUBY WHEAT, OFF SUMMER-fallow, \$2.00 per bushel, sacked. Chas. Suriant, Bawlt, Alta.

PURE RED BOBS, GERMINATION 98, RE-cleaned, weedless no rust, \$1.50 sacked. Sample, done. Arthur I. Smith, Fraserston, Alta.

RUBY WHEAT, \$1.50 BUSHEL, CLEANED and bagged. Germination 96. Reduction on ten bushels. A. Dufford, Invermay, Sask.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, cleaned and bagged, at 12 cents per pound. John Gieselman, Davidson, Sask.

SELLING—BROME GRASS, HEAVY CLEAN seed, \$11 100, sacked. J. E. Brinkworth, Balfour, Man.

PURE PREMOST FLAX, CLEANED AND SACKED, \$2.00 bushel. Frank Gill, Winter, Sask.

PURE RED BOBS WHEAT, CLEANED AND SACKED, \$1.40 bushel. Frank Gill, Winter, Sask.

SEAGER WHEELER'S LATEST WHEAT, RED Bobs Supreme, re-cleaned, \$2.50 bushel. J. F. Hinkiss, Box 724, North Battleford, Sask.

SELLING—PURE WHEAT, GROWN ON breaking, \$1.40 bushel. Chas. Shadbolt, Benito, Man.

ATTENTION! GRAIN GROWERS' LOCALS—\$15 bushels machine-run Kubanka wheat for \$855. C. H. Iselin, Caron, Sask.

RECLEANED KUBANKA WHEAT, FREE FROM noxious weeds, \$1.00 bushel; sacks extra; limited quantity. E. Holladay, Bissevain, Man.

SEED WHEAT—BURBANK'S QUALITY, Variety, cleaned and bagged, \$2.50 bushel. W. H. H. Macdonell, Val Wm, B.C.

SELLING—3,000 BUSHELS BANNER CLEAN seed oats, Sample and price on request. A. Carleton, St. Prerey, Sask.

WANTED—CAR OF FEED OR SEED OATS, Price with sample. Eric E. Gill, Cabri, Sask.

GOOD BROME SEED, CLEANED, SACKED, \$10 100. Kenneth Foster, Abernethy, Sask.

NORWAY KING OATS, CLEAN, GOOD SEED, \$1.00 bags extra. Jos. L. Hood, Raymond, Sask.

PURE RUBY WHEAT, \$1.40 PER BUSHEL, sacks included. Walter Tait, Maroon, Sask.

CAR PURE CLEAN BANNER OATS 45 CENTS bushel. John Burrell Langbank, Sask.

SEED SPRING RYE, 45 CENTS BUSHEL, sacked, f.o.b. Carleton, Alta. Scales Bros.

SPRING RYE, CLEANED, 45 CENTS BUSHEL; send bags. R. McFayden, Raymond, Sask.

SELLING—SPRING RYE, \$1.00 BUSHEL, S. McMillan, Niverville, Man.

500 BUSHELS GOLD RAIN SEED OATS, 40 cents per bushel. W. S. Gowan, Melfort, Sask.

FIRST PRIZE BARK BARLEY, \$1.50 BUSHEL, E. A. Orvis, Excel, Alta.

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, \$8.00 PER 100. John Nelson, Pitt Meadows, Man.

RUBY WHEAT, RECLEANED, \$1.60; BAGS extra. W. Ratcliffe, Selkirk, Sask.

PURE, CLEAN RED BOBS WHEAT, SACKED, \$1.50. Robert A. Taylor, Watrous, Sask.

REGISTERED MARQUIS, SECOND generation, choice, won prize at Chicago International, \$2.00 bushel. Re-cleaned Marquis, second generation, \$1.95; cleaned, sacked, sealed. Have Abundance oats. H. N. Fisher, Selkirk, Alta.

REGISTERED SEED WHEAT, SECOND generation, prize-winning strains, sown 14 fourth year stock, guaranteed 100% pure. Samples free. Marquis, \$2.25; Ruby, \$2.00. Sacked and sealed. Satisfaction or money back. Henry Young, Millet, Alta.

SELLING—10,000 BUSHELS REGISTERED Banner oats, germination 95; first prize winner sown 14 grain competition. Price 75 cents bushel, sealed; sacks extra. Same oats, cleaned, but not registered, 60 cents; f.o.b. here. Robt. Mills, Summerberry, Sask.

SELLING—REGISTERED BANNER OATS, 75 cents bushel, sealed sacks. Second prize, provincial seed grain fair, Saskatoon. Same oats, cleaned, but not registered, 60 cents bushel. I. J. Steele, Lloydminster, Sask.

REGISTERED FIRST GENERATION GOLD Rain oats and third generation Silver King barley; sacks, sealed. Price 100 nonns, \$2.25 and \$1.75 respectively. Supply limited. R. D. Kirkham, S. Prerey, Sask.

REGISTERED VICTORY OATS, IN SEALED sacks, certificate of pedigree attached, bushel 75 cents; sacks included. J. Wake, Borden, Sask.

(Continued on next page)

## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



## The Swivel Chair Farmer

Nick Switzer leased his square of land, he wished to rest his calloused hand. "The farm should bring enough," said he, "to keep the Mrs., kids and me." So Nick moved into town to stry, to loaf and talk his time away. Down at the lumber office now, he sits and tells us farmers how: "I wouldn't plow your way," he'll say, "nor raise your breed of upland hay—when I was on the farm I found your sys'em spoiled the lighter ground—I've told my man to do this here, and not do that, another year—I've set him out some bears like these and th's here kind of climbing peas—you fellows on the farm will find that this here wheat's the proper kind—you farmers take too great a risk on tumble weed, get out and d'sc—don't leave your land to bake and sour because you've had a summer shower, get out your harrows, stir the ground—it never pays to loaf around—you farmers haven't push enough—get in the harness, that's the stuff!" Now, out on Nick's old home estate the tenant's known as "Luke, the Late." He hasn't washed, so it appears, for close to twenty-seven years. The unknown grass grows rank and high, the gophers sit around and sigh; the gate hangs like a wilted leaf, the cat's have no show of beef; the sheds show palely at a glance, the hen-house has St. Virus dance; the fields are choked with vicious weeds, the soil alive with cockle seeds! Of course we all take Nick's advice on raising clover, plums or rice, but wonder how that guy out there supports him in his swivel chair!



## Poultry Supplies

**INCUBATORS—1922 CATALOG SENT FREE.** It illustrates incubators, brooders, egg boxes, cream sprayers, leg bands, everything. Wonderfully interesting. Write today. Brett Manufacturing Company, Winnipeg.

## Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

**LARGE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS.** \$4.00, \$10; beauties; hens, \$7.00, \$5.00; unrelated Mammoth Toulouse geese, \$6.00; ganders, \$7.00. Pekin ducks, can't be beat, sire 10 pounds, \$5.00 pair. Purple Stock Farm, Cranell, Man. 5-3

**TOULOUSE GANDERS, FINE BIRDS.** \$6.00 each. Also one two-year-old Bronze gobbler, magnificent bird, \$10. George McKenzie, Perdue, Sask. 7-2

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, CHOICE stock.** Toms, \$10; hens, \$7.00. Also White Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00. Lawrence Crabb, Borden, Sask. 7-2

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** toms, weight 22 pounds, \$9.00. Harold Burns, Killarney, Man. 7-3

**BRONZE TURKEYS—SPLENDID SPECIMENS.** Toms, \$10; hens, \$7.00 unrelated pairs, \$16. George Sawyer, Midale, Sask. 2-3

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** toms, 18-22 pounds, \$9.00; hens, 10-14 pounds, \$7.00. Millard Green, Medora, Man. 3-5

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, 16 to 18 pounds, \$8.00.** F. E. Tucker, Fillmore, Sask. 4-4

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY** toms, \$8.00 each. Apply Robt. Hall, Wapella, Sask. 4-4

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** toms, \$9.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. James Mulligan, Watrous, Sask. 5-6

**SELLING—FOUR LARGE TOULOUSE GANDERS,** \$5.00 each. Gordon Field, Herschel, Sask. 6-2

**MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS, FROM NINE-pound stock.** Ducks, \$2.50; drakes, \$3.50. Fred Stearns, Lake Valley, Sask. 6-2

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** toms, \$10; hens, \$7.00. Wm. Ferguson, Berton, Man. 6-3

**WANTED—TWO PURE-BRED TOULOUSE** geese (females), two-year-old, at once. K. Coles, Box 738, North Battleford, Sask. 6-3

**LARGE TOULOUSE GANDERS, \$5.00.** Mrs. Geo. Wilson, Hanley, Sask. 6-3

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS,** \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. E. Rowen, Wapella, Sask. 6-2

**BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$6.00; HENS,** \$4.00. Robert H. Robinson, Glenora, Man. 6-3

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$7.00.** Mrs. Stanley Fisher, Grand View, Man. 6-3

## Leghorns

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG-**horn cockerels, of prize-winning stock, \$3.00 each, or two for \$5.00. J. A. Leitch, Strathclair, Man. 5-2

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, EARLY** hatched, well developed birds, from good laying strain, \$3.00, or two for \$5.00. Herb. Adamson, Fairlight, Sask. 5-6

**FOR SALE—PURE ROSE COMB BROWN** Leghorn cockerels, from good laying strain, three dollars each, or two for five. O. F. Warner, Wolseley, Sask. 6-2

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN ROOSTERS,** seldom find upright, vigorous birds, pure-bred, \$3.50 and \$4.50 each. Crated free. Tilley, Minnedosa, Man. 6-2

**PURE-BRED S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS,** of Tom Barron stock, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Mrs. T. McNulty, Strathclair, Man. 7-5

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-**erels, pure-bred, \$2.00. Mrs. McCosh, Girvin, Sask. 7-5

**GET MY NEW MATING LIST OF TOM BAR-**ron Leghorns and Wyandottes. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 7-5

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-**horn cockerels, \$2.00 each. Mrs. H. Nyback, Camrose, Alta. 7-5

**SELLING—PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEG-**horn cockerels, \$3.00 each, or two for \$5.00. Mrs. S. Rogers, Walpole, Sask. 7-5

**ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS,** \$2.50; two for \$4.00; cocks, \$5.00. John Tough, Islay, Alta. 3-5

**SELLING—SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN** cockerels, \$2.00 each. John J. Mustard, Findlater, Sask. 4-3

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS,** \$2.00 each. Herb. Sutton, Roland, Man. 6-2

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN** cockerels, \$2.00. Leo Cutler, Travers, Alta. 7-3

## Wyandottes

**CHOICE APRIL-HATCHED WHITE COCK-**erels, from contest-winning hens, eligible for registration, \$4.00; three for \$10. From trapped stock, \$2.00; pullets, \$3.00. John McChene, Borden, Sask. 6-5

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-**erels, from hens laying 200 to 254 eggs per year, Martin's Royal-Dorcas strain, splendid winter layers, \$4.00 each. Mrs. Ed. Dennis, Holifast, Sask. 6-2

**CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS,** bred from pen of heavy winter layers, selected by government poultry inspector. Singles, \$3.50; pair, \$6.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Robert Nisbet, Carman, Man. 7-3

**SPECIAL MATED PENS, REGAL DORCAS** White Wyandotte hens or pullets and Barron cockerel. Prices right. Noted winter layers. Approval. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man. 7-3

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-**erels, best university bred-to-lay strain, large vigorous birds, early hatch, \$4.00 each; two for \$7.00. R. L. Scott, Conquest, Sask. 7-3

**FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-**erels, from Guild's special mated pens, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Write for 1922 mating and price list. R. Sinclair, Carleton Place, Ont. 4-5

**WHITE WYANDOTTES—EXHIBITION** strain, cockerels, \$5.00 and \$10; Utility strain, cockerels, \$5.00; pullets, \$3.00. H. Hillsten, Regina, Sask. 7-5

**SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE** Wyandotte cockerels, good laying strain, \$2.00 each. E. Welch, Grenfell, Sask. 7-5

**SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-**erels, \$2.50 to \$5.00 each. Box 33, Midale, Sask. H. L. Eiland. 7-5

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-**erels, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. Mrs. Wm. Murphy, Box 401, Swift Current, Sask. 7-5

**SELLING—PURE-BRED SILVER-LACED** Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.50 each. J. Cameron Nicolson, Semans, Sask. 7-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, LAYING** strain, good birds, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. C. Duffield, Springridge, via Pincher, Alta. 7-6

**CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS,** bred from heaviest layers, trap-nested stock, \$2.50; two, \$4.50. Grassmere Farm, Hafford, Sask. 6-3

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-**erels, good laying strain, \$2.00 each. Mrs. W. S. Fuller, Amisk, Alta. 6-2

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE** Wyandotte cockerels, large, \$2.00 each. Edward Bailey, Lemsford, Sask. 4-4

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-**dotte cockerels, best laying strain, \$2.50 each. E. Holton, Keliber, Sask. 4-4

**SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB SILVER-**laced Wyandotte cockerels, \$4.00 each; two for \$5.00. Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Elm Creek, Man. 4-4

**SELECTED PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE** Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00; two, \$3.50. Mrs. Bond, Reddlyn, Sask. 4-4

**SELLING—PURE-BRED SILVER-LACED** Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00 each. Drury Bros., Stoughton, Sask. 4-4

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE** Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00 each. L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 5-6

**SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE** Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00; early hatch; superior birds. Mrs. Fred Grunerud, Broderick, Sask. 5-3

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-**erels, from good laying strain, \$2.00 each. Thomas Upton, Denzil, Sask. 7-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, BETTER** than ever, at same old price, \$2.50. E. Farquharson, Provost, Alta. 7-3

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-**erels, laying strain, \$3.00 each. Mrs. C. H. Stevens, Erskine, Alta. 7-2

**GOLDEN-LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS,** \$3.00. John Cornish, Eyebrow, Sask. 4-4

## Plymouth Rocks

**"IDEN GROVE FARM" BARRED ROCKS,** guaranteed to give satisfaction; are bred-to-lay, and they do lay. Cockerels showing strong "Hogan" test, \$5.00 each. Booking orders for hatching eggs. Write for matings. Jno. T. Urquhart, Unity, Sask. 6-5

**ROSE COMB PLYMOUTH ROCK COCK-**erels, bred from stock imported from Iowa, great winter layers; three pullets that were hatched second week in June laid 82 eggs in January. Cockerels, \$3.00 and \$4.00 each. Mrs. Will Martin, Macgregor, Man. 6-5

**FOR HIGHEST QUALITY MODERN BARRED** Rocks, try "The Invincibles," bred to win, weigh, lay and pay. Pullets, \$2.50 up; cockerels, \$3.00, \$5.00 up. Satisfaction positively guaranteed. Chas. Williamson, Vanguard, Sask. 4-5

**MY FARM FLOCK OF 115 BRED-TO-LAY** Barred Rock hens averaged 67 eggs per day during January. Brothers of same, strong, vigorous cockerels, \$3.00 each. W. C. Brethour, Miami, Man. 6-4

**60 HEALTHY, VIGOROUS, PURE-BRED** Barred Rock cockerels, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Mrs. John McMillan, Tonfield, Alta. 4-6

**SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** dark, heavy birds, \$4.00 each. J. T. Bateman, Lumsden, Sask. 3-5

**"BUSY B" BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** from good winter layers, \$5.00; two for \$9.00. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 3-6

**PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BRED** from imported stock, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Gardner, Macdonald, Man. 2-6

**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS,** Poorman's laying strain, \$2.50 each. James Mitchell, Valor, Sask. 4-4

**CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCK-**erels, best laying strain, \$3.00; pair, \$5.00. Jas. Johnston, Box 217, Wilkie, Sask. 4-6

**CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00** each; two, \$5.00. Mrs. S. R. Barber, Wolseley, Sask. 4-4

**CHOICE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK** cockerels, \$2.50; two, \$4.50. Nicoll Brothers, Sinitulata, Sask. 4-5

**PRIZE-WINNING BRED-TO-LAY BARRED** Rock cockerels, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. W. Chambers, Rouleau, Sask. 5-3

**CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCK-**erels, laying strain, \$3.00; pair, \$5.00. Robert Cairns, Elrose, Sask. 5-5

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** \$3.00 each, or two for \$5.00; all show birds. Mrs. Jno. Sinclair, Congress, Sask. 5-5

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** best laying strain, \$2.50 each. O. Kolstad, Viewmont, Sask. 5-3

**CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, IM-**ported Aristocrat strain, four and five dollars. Value guaranteed. W. Mustard, Creelman, Sask. 5-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCK-**erels, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. Ed. Goodwin, Swan Lake, Man. 6-3

**EXTRA GOOD BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** from good winter layers, \$4.00; two for \$7.00. J. Huston, Carman, Man. 6-6

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** university laying strain, \$2.50. C. Genze, Glidden, Sask. 6-3

**WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, GOOD STRONG** utility birds, \$3.00. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 7-4

**SELLING—AI WHITE ROCK COCKERELS,** from heavy laying strain, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Eggs, \$2.50 for 15. Geo. Grant, Storthoaks, Sask. 7-5

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** \$2.50 each; pullets, \$1.25 each. Martin Thompson, Monitor, Alta. 7-5

**HIGH QUALITY PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK** cockerels, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Pullets laying all winter. Mrs. W. J. Boyle, Hawarden, Sask. 7-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK** cockerels, April hatched, price \$2.50. Wm. Johnston, Glendon, Man. 7-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** \$3.00. A. Sparrow, Dufur, Sask. 7-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** \$2.00. Mrs. James Mulligan, Watrous, Sask. 7-3

**CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCK-**erels, \$2.00 each. Ambie Mallett, Forestburg, Alta. 7-3

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00. MRS. A.** MacLachlan, Eskbank, Sask. 7-3

**WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50 EACH.** Mrs. T. Crick, Viceroy, Sask. 7-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** \$2.50. Chas. Horne, Zealandia, Sask. 6-3

## Rhode Islands

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-**erels, large, beautiful dark birds, prize-winning stock, \$3.00. \$5.00; pullets, \$3.00. C. Deer, Tiny, Sask. 3-2

**SELLING—OUR NOTED BRED-TO-LAY R. I.** Red cockerels, both combs, red to the skin, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Eggs in season, \$2.50 per 15. Mrs. N. A. Dane, Heward, Sask. 7-5

**SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-**erels, pure, choice stock; comb points slightly frozen; satisfaction guaranteed; \$3.00. Mrs. Malcolm Nicolson, Semans, Sask. 7-2

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red cockerels, March hatched, dark, good laying strain, \$3.00, \$4.00. Mrs. Ben Newton, Vanguard, Sask. 7-3

**BRED-TO-LAY ROSE COMB RED COCK-**erels, \$2.50; standard weight. Mrs. Hood, Hinton, Sask. 7-2

**ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, APRIL** hatched, from winter layers, no smutty birds, \$4.00. A. Hooley, Eyebrow, Sask. 5-3

**CHOICE SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS,** \$5.00 each. Mrs. Chas. Frederick, Asquith, Sask. 3-5

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB COCKERELS, DARK** glossy color, \$3.00 each; \$5.00 pair. Mrs. Alf. Thornton, Craik, Sask. 3-6

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND** Red cockerels, choice single comb birds, \$3.00 each. Clement Peters, St. Benedict, Sask. 6-3

**CHOICE ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS,** \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Red Feather Yards, Letellier, Man. 6-3

**SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED** cockerels, government inspected, five and three fifty. Lyle Poultry Farm, Gleichen, Alta. 6-3

**RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, ROSE** comb, from prize winners, \$5.00. A. Riches, Provost, Alta. 7-4

**PURE-BRED R. C. RED COCKERELS, \$3.00;** two for \$5.00. A. W. Barber, Carruthers, Sask. 7-3

## Anconas

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCK-**erels, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Chas. Weiburn, Rokeby, Sask. 7-4

**PURE S. C. ANCONA COCKERELS, \$2.00 EACH.** Thos. Stedman, Brooks, Alta. 7-4

## Orpingtons

**PURE-BRED BLACK ORPINGTON COCK-**erels, large birds, \$4.00 each, or two for \$7.00. Mrs. F. W. Woodward, North Battleford, Sask. 7-4

**PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTON COCK-**erels, \$4.00; pullets, \$2.00; eggs, \$2.00. J. Dessert, Ridpath, Sask. 3-6

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,** April and May hatched, \$2.50. Mrs. James Hood, Castor, Alta. 4-4

**PRIZE-WINNING BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-**erels, \$3.00 and \$4.00. Edgar Kent, Islay, Alta. 4-4

**CHOICE PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON** cockerels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. H. A. Sorensen, Killam, Alta. 5-3

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,** \$3.00 to \$4.00. Ernest Surridge, Wapella, Sask. 7-3

**SELLING—WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS,** \$3.00 each. Drury Bros., Stoughton, Sask. 7-3

**BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00 EACH.** Fred Rosekrans, Edberg, Alta. 5-3

**BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50. J. R.** Neill, Box 5, Weyburn, Sask. 5-3

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**BABY CHICKS**  
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**WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$5.00 AND \$6.00.** Toulouse ganders, \$5.00. Black Langshan, Black Orpington, Light Brahma cockerels, \$3.00. A. White, Fairlight, Sask. 4-4

**BETTER BABY CHICKS, FROM OUR BRED-**to-lay Leghorns, Rocks, Wyandottes. Safe delivery. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C. 6-12

**SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE** Island Red's, White Rock cockerels, winter laying strain, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00 up. Noah La Valley, Hinton, Sask. 7-2

**FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** toms, \$7.00 each. White Wyandotte cockerels, Martin's Dorcas strain, \$5.00 each. James R. Waldron, Clive, Alta. 7-2

**SELLING—SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN** and White Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00, until March first. Fred Congdon, Newdale, Man. 7-2

**SELLING—15 LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS,** Wallace K.P. strain, price \$3.00. H. C. Wolff, Ochre River, Man. 5-3

**S. C. W. LEGHORN AND LIGHT BRAHMA** cockerels for sale at rock bottom prices. W. H. Harrison, Hye, Sask. 7-5

**WANTED—GUINEA FOWL. WRITE, MRS.** Aker, Cadogan, Alta. 7-5

**PURE-BRED BLACK LANGSHAN COCK-**erels. Maude Evans, Clive, Alta. 6-2

**PEARL GUINEAS, WHITE WYANDOTTE** cockerels, \$2.50 each. James Wood, Gladys, Alta. 7-3

**LIGHT BRAHMAS—SELLING COCKERELS,** pullets, eggs & 8 Gibb's Farm Alta. 7-5

**PURE-BRED BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS,** \$4.00. M. Younger, Newdale, Man. 7-3

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**GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR TEN-HORSE-**power gasoline engine on skids, complete with friction clutch pulley; engine excellent condition, run 120 days. Will sell cheap or trade for oats. A. Atkin, St. Agathe, Man. 7-3

**SELLING—15-30 RUMELY OIL PULL TRAC-**tor and guide; American Abel separator, 28-inch cylinder; six-bottom Cockshutt plow. All in good condition. Price \$2,000. Wm. Briggs, Petersburg, Man. 7-3

**FOR SALE—10-20 MOGUL TRACTOR AND** Goodison 20-38 separator, fully equipped, outfit in good condition, \$1,800. K. H. Nyback, Camrose, Alta. 7-3

**FOR SALE, CHEAP—THREE 10-FT. DOUBLE** action John Deere engine discs; one 30-60 Holt Caterpillar tractor, overhauled and rebuilt. T. P. O'Reilly, Munson, Alta. 3-4

**WELL DRILLING WANTED, MANITOBA,** Saskatchewan, Alberta. We have long record of successful wells. Beamish Bros., Shoal Lake, Man. 4-6

**FOR SALE—48-INCH GRADER AND CLEANER,** nearly new, power drive, complete set sine sieves, ten-foot elevator. 70 dollars. A. T. Jones, Quill Lake, Sask. 4-6

**10-20 TITAN, 1920 MODEL, STEERING DE-**vice; Hamilton four-disc engine plow. Both in first-class condition. Outfit, \$900 cash. Fred Mearns, Estlin, Sask. 5-3

**FOR SALE—12-25 WATERLOO BOY ENGINE,** 1921 model, John Deere plow, \$1,200, or exchange for registered Percheron mares. Arthur Falloun, Foxwarren, Man. 7-5

**SELLING—16-30 RUMELY OIL PULL, GUIDE** and extension cleets; also four-bottom individual Cockshutt plows, stubble and breaker bottoms. All condition. F. H. Derick, Binville, Alta. 7-4

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**10-20 TITAN THREE-FURROW PLOW, BOTH** bottoms, steering device, all nearly new, \$1,000. Wm. Rieken, Girvin, Sask. 7-6

**SELLING—20-H.P. FAIRBANKS-MORSE** portable engine, \$250. Will exchange for seed oats or cattle. Jack Dash, Kipling, Sask. 5-3

**SIX-FURROW P. & O. ENGINE GANG,** breaker and stubble, \$150. Joshua Wake, Borden, Sask. 5-3

**SELLING—THREE-FURROW 14-INCH GREAT** West tractor plow, new. A. Hooley, Eyebrow, Sask. 5-3

**SELLING—10-20 TITAN TWO-BOTTOM PLOW,** A1 condition, \$600. Box 278, Shaunavon, Sask. 6-4

**WE FIND WATER OR TAKE NO PAY. FARM** wells, \$150. Orders received until March 15. Clarence Evans, R.R. No. 1, Oxford Mills, Ont. 6-4

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**DESIROUS OF HEARING OF DISTRICT NEED-**ing good well-drilling outfit in spring, or would sell for cash. F. E. McNulty, Elphinstone, Man. 6-2

**SELLING—16-30 OIL PULL AND COCKSHUTT** power-lift, four-bottom plow. Box 65, Tugaskes, Sask. 7-6

**JOHN DEERE ENGINE TWO-FURROW** breaking plow, automatic lift. Cheap for cash. Used two seasons. John Gervers, Beagle, Sask. 7-6

**10-20 TITAN AND GOODISON SEPARATOR,** first-class condition. Immediate sale, \$1,000. Wm. Marne, Ewart, Man. 7-2

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**CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CAR LOTS DE-**livered your station. F. Hall, Glenside, B.C. 7-4

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**SELLING—CAR POTATOES.** A. W. LIEF, Secretary, Lavinia Grain Growers' Association Lavinia, Man. 6-3

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**FOR SALE—A FEW CARS SLOUGH HAY,** extra fine, good color. A. Pickford, Moore Park, Man. 7-2

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## Western Empire Life

The tenth annual report of the Western Empire Life Assurance Company, recently issued from the head office at Winnipeg, will be read with satisfaction by both shareholders and policy holders. The company has now over \$6,308,000 of insurance in force, the business written during 1921 amounting to nearly \$1,400,000.

## The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., February 10, 1922

**WHEAT**—Exporters have been the best buyers on all markets during the past week and undoubtedly have secured quantities of wheat for shipment at the opening of navigation. The receipts and offerings have been small and sentiment having turned to the bull side of the market on account of improved conditions in Europe and reports of winter wheat damage, higher values have resulted. Considerable business has transpired with European countries who need our grain badly, and if finances can be arranged they undoubtedly will be steady buyers for the balance of the crop. Argentine competition has not amounted to much, the producer in that country having shown a disposition to hold on an advancing market. Sentiment is still favoring the constructive side of values. Owners are revising ideas of spring values. The short interest has been reduced to a minimum so that a setback in values temporarily can very easily happen. The big broad outlook however appears to be for higher values later whatever happens in the meantime.

Cash wheat premiums have been weak dropping as the May option advanced. A little better enquiry has developed for immediate delivery wheat recently, and it would appear that unless offerings get much larger than they are at present premiums, such as they are, should hold steady.

**OATS**—Market during the week has shown some strength and prices have worked higher in sympathy with advance in wheat. Trade however has been of small volume. Cash demand continues good with fractional improvement in spreads.

**BARLEY**—Market has been more active than usual during past few days with export houses fairly good buyers. Some speculative buying also in evidence. Future prices will be governed largely by action of wheat market.

**FLAX**—With the improved demand for flax for shipment to the U.S., values here have remained firm. American crushers are disappointed with Argentine's offerings, and the stocks of flax in store at Fort William will command a good price next spring according to present indications.

## CASH WHEAT PRICES

Feb. 6 to Feb. 11 inclusive.

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Feb. 6	123	120	111	105	97	91
7	123	120	112	106	98	92
8	125	122	114	108	100	94
9	125	121	114	107	99	93
10	128	124	116	109	101	95
11	128	124	117	110	102	96
Wk. Ago	119	116	108	102	94	87
Yr. Ago	191	188	184	177	166	88

## Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur,

February 6 to February 11, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	BARLEY 4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
Feb. 6	85	46	43	43	41	39	57	54	46	46	205	201	177	90
7	86	46	43	43	41	39	57	53	46	46	208	204	179	90
8	88	46	43	43	42	40	58	54	47	47	212	208	184	91
9	87	47	43	43	42	40	58	55	48	48	211	206	183	92
10	89	47	44	44	43	40	59	56	49	49	215	211	187	96
11	90	47	44	44	43	40	60	57	49	50	226	222	194	98
Week Ago	81	44	41	41	40	38	56	52	45	45	197	193	169	88
Year Ago	...	49	45	45	43	39	84	69	58	58	186	182	157	164

## Cattle Pool Report

Enterprise Launched by U.G.G. to Relieve Market During Disastrous Fall Period Sheds Light on Value of Overseas Market

AS readers who have followed The Guide know, a cattle pool was organized by the U.G.G. in September of last year to provide relief to farmers who had carried through to finish some better class cattle and had nothing in sight but sale on a demoralized local market. Those charged with the management of the pool had to blaze a new trail, as nothing of the kind had ever been attempted before. The idea grew out of the report submitted by Messrs. Collyer and Black, who toured England in the summer investigating cattle market conditions. Within a few days after the return of the company's agents a complete plan had been formulated, boat space reserved and the work of collecting cattle commenced.

The plan was in some respects not unlike that of the wheat pool. Advance payments were made to shippers who supplied cattle on a basis of quality. The following scale was adopted for initial payment:

No. 1 steers	4c per lb.
No. 2 steers	3½c "
No. 3 steers	3c "
Heifers	2c "
Cows	2½c "
Bulls	2c "

The prices are f.o.b. Winnipeg. Participation certificates were issued at the same time, entitling each shipper to his share of whatever balance remained after the costs incidental to forwarding and sale were deducted.

Everything possible was done to warn shippers against furnishing cattle which were not fit for the export trade, and provision was made in cases where this warning was disregarded to sell the units locally and replace them with export cattle bought in the stock yards. It was expected that transactions of this kind would entail loss, as car loads broken at Winnipeg were penalized with respect to through freight charges, and, furthermore, cattle traders from whom replacements had to be secured naturally expected a profit. Loss was occasioned as expected on both accounts,

and a further loss arose out of the inability to obtain at all times the requisite replacements, and consequent failure to use boat space contracted for. If these factors could have been eliminated the returns would show a very satisfactory total.

As it is, the pool management are to be congratulated on their ability to pay 53.31 cents per cwt. on their participation certificates on all classes of cattle. This makes the seasonal average on No. 1 export steers \$4.5331. The following figures representing actual sales for the same quality steers on the Winnipeg market allow of some comparison as to the relative profitability of shipping:

Week ending	
Sept. 22	\$4.72
Sept. 29	4.36
Oct. 6	4.39
Oct. 13	4.56
Oct. 20	4.62
Oct. 27	4.16
Nov. 3	...
Nov. 10	4.26

Such a comparison, however, only tells half the story, for the pool was a big factor in creating what little demand there was and keeping prices from going out of sight altogether.

The difference between the average of \$8.60 received in England and the total sum paid to shippers does not afford a correct estimate of the charges incidental to export trade, because there were some losses which the U.G.G. absorbed, losses caused as aforementioned by failure to use contracted boat space. On the whole the U.G.G. feel satisfied with the experiment, believing that in a year of lower transportation rates and normal marketing season in England such a pool will be of lasting benefit to cattle growers. It is intended to put the same plan with some modifications in operation again in the coming season. The most important change will be the demand of a deposit from prospective shippers, so that the pool will not suffer if shippers do not supply the cattle to fill boat space reservations.

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

Feb. 6 to Feb. 11 inclusive. Week Year

	6	7	8	8	10	11	12	118	179
Wheat—									
May 122	123	125	124	126	127	123	114	168	
July 118	119	122	121	123	123	114	114	179	
Oats—									
May 46	46	47	47	47	47	45	51		
July 46	46	46	46	47	47	45	51		
Barley—									
May 60	60	61	61	62	63	59	78		
July 61	60	60	60	60	61	61	77		
Flax—									
May 209	211	214	213	217	228	201	192		
July 210	211	215	213	217	229	202	196		
Rye—									
May 93	93	94	95	100	101	92			

46½c to 47c; No. 2 mixed, 48c to 48½c; No. 3 mixed, 46c to 47c. Oats—No. 2 white, 34½c to 35c; No. 3 white, 34½c to 34½c; No. 4 white, 32½c to 33½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 53c to 56c; medium to good, 49c to 52c; lower grades, 44c to 48c. Rye—No. 2, 88½c to 89½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.31½ to \$2.37½.

## WINNIPEG

Receipts this week: Cattle, 1,250; hogs, 2,539; sheep, 471. Last week: Cattle, 1,415; hogs, 3,238; sheep, 810.

During the past week the cattle market has been very slow and draggy, and we can see no prospects for much improvement during the next week or ten days. Packers report very limited orders being received for dressed meats and this at the present moment is affecting the market. On today's market 6c to 6½c will hold the best steers with fat heifers ranging between 5c and 5½c. Stocker and feeder steers are in better demand at steady prices and from now on feeders are going to pick up very quickly the good breedy kinds.

Following are a few representative sales of the past week made by United Grain Growers:

1 steer from Carberry, Man., 6c; 7 steers from Holmfield, Man., 6c; 1 steer from Beaver, Man., 6c; 1 steer from Whitewood, Sask., 6c; 3 steers from Katrine, Man., 5½c; 1 steer from Macgregor, Man., 5½c; 1 steer from Carberry, Man., 5½c; 2 steers from Pinkham, Sask., 5½c; 4 steers from Clavet, Sask., \$5.65 cwt.

The hog market continues strong under heavy receipts. Keen demand from Eastern Canada has forced local buyers to take all heavy hogs except big sows and stags at select prices. So long as this eastern demand continues there will be no recognition of the official cut on heavy hogs on this market. Select hogs today are bringing 11c. Top lambs are bringing from 8c to 8½c with top sheep ranging from 4½c to 6c.

Do not forget to bring with you health certificate covering your cattle. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Prime butcher steers	\$5.50 to \$6.00
Good to choice steers	4.00 to 5.50
Medium to good steers	3.50 to 4.00
Common steers	2.50 to 3.50
Choice butcher heifers	5.00 to 6.00
Fair to good heifers	4.00 to 5.00
Medium heifers	3.00 to 4.00
Choice stock heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice butcher cows	4.00 to 4.50
Fair to good cows	3.00 to 3.75
Breedy stock cows	2.50 to 3.00
Canner cows	2.00 to 3.00

## CALGARY

Receipts of livestock to the yards today consisted of 35 cattle, 15 calves, 898 hogs and 213 sheep. The market on Friday was fairly active and prices about steady for quality offered. The sales today were chiefly from left overs that are selling as stockers. Few butcher cattle sold. No very choice being offered. Choice, \$6.00 to \$6.25.

Good heifers, \$3.85. Good bulls, \$2.85. Good stockers and feeders, \$3.25 to \$4.00. Select hogs, \$10.85, off car weights.

## HAY

Spot prices for well-cured hay on track. Winnipeg, good at date of issue and quoted by two leading houses:

No. 1 timothy	\$18.00
No. 2 timothy	16.00
No. 1 red top	13.00
No. 2 red top	11.00
No. 1 upland	10.00
No. 2 upland	9.00

Note: No demand for lower grades.

## BRITISH BACON MARKET

Irish and Danish bacon unchanged to 3s. higher. Canadian 110s. to 120s. American Wiltshires scarce, 100s to 110s. Good demand. Market firm.

## Loan for Woolen Mill

The agricultural committee of the Manitoba legislature, on February 9, was asked to recommend a vote of \$30,000 by way of loan for the purpose of erecting a woolen mill in Winnipeg, to handle the annual wool crop from Manitoba, Albert McLeod, of Kirkwood, representing the Manitoba Co-operative company behind the scheme, speaking for a large delegation.

Mr. McLeod stated there were 800 to 1,000 wool growers in the province, and of this number, 200 were shareholders in the company which had been formed.

It was not the object of the delegation to obtain a grant but merely a loan on which the company would pay interest and principal charges. As security he proposed to deposit the stock certificates of the shareholders to the extent of \$60,000. All conditions for the handling of the wool were ideal in Winnipeg, he declared.



# Big Drop in Price of Spring Machinery

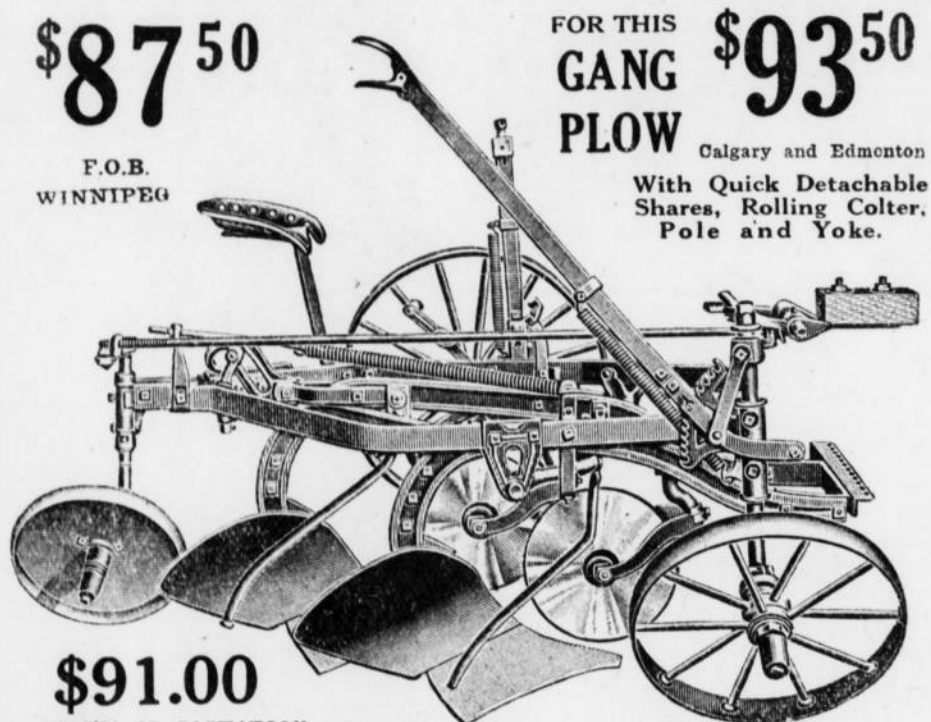
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**\$93<sup>50</sup>**

Calgary and Edmonton

With Quick Detachable  
Shares, Rolling Colter,  
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**\$91.00**

REGINA OR SASKATOON

Price on this plow includes four-horse tandem all-steel eveners.

	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
X17—12-inch Gang Plow, wt. 820 lbs.	\$87.50	\$91.00	\$93.50
X18—14-inch Gang Plow, wt. 830 lbs.	90.00	93.50	96.00

## A 20-RUN SINGLE DISC DRILL

F.O.B. Winnipeg. For

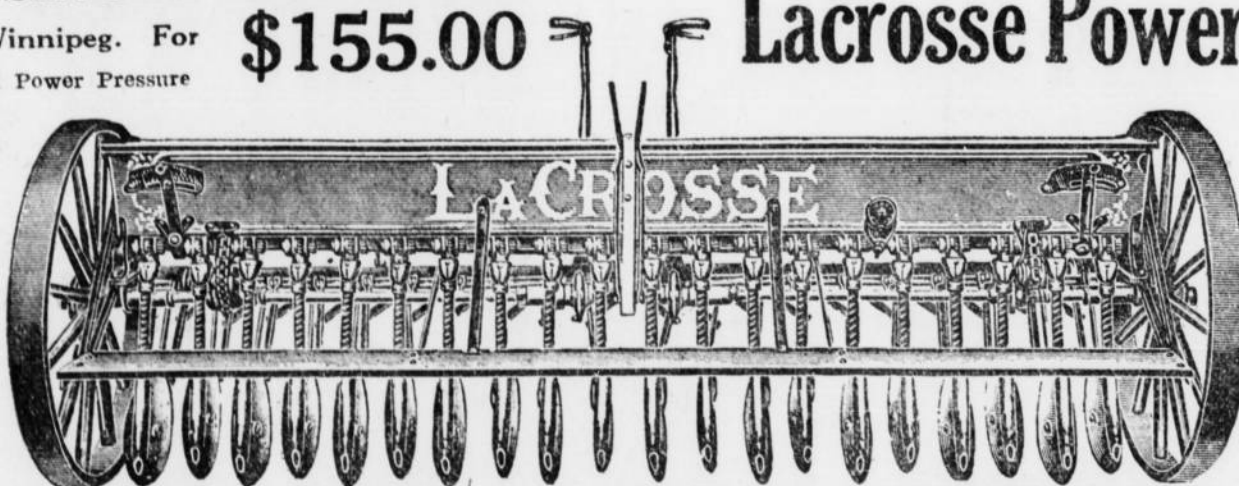
With Power Lift and Power Pressure

**\$155.00**

At Regina or  
Saskatoon

A 20-Run  
Single Disc  
Drill for

**\$166.45**



Wood Wheels, 4-Horse Hitch. Engine Hitch Substituted Without Extra Charge

	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
X76—18-Run Shoe Drill, wt. 1274 lbs.	\$135.00	\$144.65	\$150.65
X77—20-Run Shoe Drill, wt. 1358 lbs.	145.00	155.40	161.65
X80—18-Run Single Disc Drill, wt. 1418 lbs.	145.00	155.75	162.45
X81—20-Run Single Disc Drill, wt. 1518 lbs.	155.00	166.45	173.65
X84—18-Run Double Disc Drill, wt. 1421 lbs.	170.00	181.50	188.70
X85—20-Run Double Disc Drill, wt. 1521 lbs.	185.00	197.25	204.85

### Look at these Fanning Mill Prices

	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
X12—24-inch Cleaner and Grader, capacity 15 to 25 bushels per hour; wt. 194 lbs.	\$18.00	\$20.00	\$21.50
X13—32-inch Cleaner and Grader, capacity 25 to 35 bushels per hour; wt. 214 lbs.	23.00	25.00	26.50
X14—40-inch Cleaner and Grader, capacity 40 to 50 bushels per hour; wt. 294 lbs.	28.00	30.00	31.50

### A Rocker Grain Pickler for \$9.00

Reservoir of heavy galvanized iron, 8½ in. x 30 in. x 34½ in.; wt. 47 lbs.  
Order from any Branch.

### Power Washing Machines at New Low Prices

	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
X25—Single tub with wringer and power pulley; wt. 190 lbs.	\$30.00	\$32.50	\$34.50

Get prices on Platform and Double Tub Washers.

### Harrow Prices Down

\$3.35 per section is the new low price on Diamond Harrows, f.o.b. Winnipeg; \$3.60 at Regina or Saskatoon, and \$3.90 at Calgary or Edmonton. Five sections complete with roller-hitch eveners, 17 ft., now \$18.00 Winnipeg, \$19.50 Regina or Saskatoon, and \$21.00 at Calgary or Edmonton.

## These New Prices on U.G.G. Lacrosse Plows Mean Economy Buying

Light Draft Sulky Plows (with Swivel Rolling Colter, Pole and Yoke—no Eveners)

	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
X11½—14-inch Hustler Sulky, 14-inch Breaker Bottom with extra share, wt. 625 lbs.	\$46.50	\$49.50	\$51.50
X12½—16-inch Hustler Sulky, 16-inch Breaker Bottom with extra share, wt. 629 lbs.	48.50	52.00	54.00
X14—14-inch High Lift Sulky, No. 11 Stubble Bottom, wt. 498 lbs.	56.50	59.00	60.50
X15—16-inch High Lift Sulky, No. 11 Stubble Bottom, wt. 503 lbs.	58.50	61.00	62.50

### Steel Beam Stubble Plows

(with Soft Centre Shares, 9/32)

	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
X 8—12-inch Stubble Plow, wt. 105 lbs.	17.00	17.50	18.00
X 9—14-inch Stubble Plow, wt. 113 lbs.	18.50	19.00	19.50
X10—16-inch Stubble Plow, wt. 122 lbs.	20.50	21.00	21.50

### Prairie Breakers

(with Gauge Wheel, Rolling Colter and Extra Share)

	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
X1—12-inch Prairie Breaker, wt. 136 lbs.	20.00	21.00	21.50
X2—14-inch Prairie Breaker, wt. 142 lbs.	22.50	23.50	24.00
X3—16-inch Prairie Breaker, wt. 154 lbs.	25.00	26.00	26.50

### Medium and Heavy Brush Breakers

(with Long Bar Share, Gauge Wheel and Standing Colter)

	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
X4—12-inch Medium Brush Breaker, wt. 161 lbs.	25.00	26.00	26.50
X5—14-inch Medium Brush Breaker, wt. 167 lbs.	29.50	30.50	31.00
X6—16-inch Heavy Brush Breaker with strapped beam, wt. 258 lbs.	40.00	41.50	42.50
X7—20-inch Heavy Brush Breaker with strapped beam and forecarriage, wt. 600 lbs.	80.00	81.50	82.50
X131—Forecarriage for 12, 14 and 16-inch Brush Breaker, wt. 170 lbs.	19.75	19.75	19.75
X130—Forecarriage for 20-inch Brush Breaker, wt. 240 lbs.	28.00	28.00	28.00

## Lacrosse Power Lift Drill

At Calgary or  
Edmonton

A 20-Run  
Single Disc  
Drill for

**\$173.65**

	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
X87—16-Run Press Wheel Attachment with seat, wt. 374 lbs.	20.00	23.65	24.30
X88—18-Run Press Wheel Attachment with seat, wt. 417 lbs.	30.00	33.15	35.10
X89—20-Run Press Wheel Attachment with seat, wt. 460 lbs.	35.00	38.50	40.65
X90—22-Run Press Wheel Attachment with seat, wt. 503 lbs.	40.00	43.80	46.15
X91—16-Run Grass Seed Attachment, wt. 49 lbs.	4.50	4.90	5.10
X92—18-Run Grass Seed Attachment, wt. 50 lbs.	5.00	5.40	5.60
X93—20-Run Grass Seed Attachment, wt. 56 lbs.	6.00	6.40	6.65
X94—22-Run Grass Seed Attachment, wt. 64 lbs.	6.75	7.25	7.55
X95—16-Run Hopper Extension Attachment, wt. 35 lbs.	3.75	4.05	4.20
X96—18-Run Hopper Extension Attachment, wt. 40 lbs.	4.00	4.35	4.60
X97—20-Run Hopper Extension Attachment, wt. 45 lbs.	6.50	6.95	7.10
X98—22-Run Hopper Extension Attachment, wt. 50 lbs.	6.50	6.85	7.10

# UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

The Organized Farmer in Business

Winnipeg

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